137757

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,679—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ROBERT P...
BULL DO...
B...
GUI...
All Wine Ma...

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M. L. EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	4th Octr.
* ORIENTAL	5,294	F. N. Tillard	11th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	18th "
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Nov.
* PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	8984	F. N. Tillard	15th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	29th "
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	6th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th "
			1903.
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jany.
M.L. CHINA	7,912	T. S. Angus	10th "
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	17th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PERSIA	7,951	S. Parcham	31st "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5 284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feby.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY PORT NIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th September, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	—	4,194	1st Nov. 1902.
IMPERATOR	—	4,119	1st Dec. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 892.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TRIESTE	R. Meccozi	5095	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4100	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	—	4,321	23rd October.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Oct., 1902.

further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 30th September, 1902.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS & SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 3rd October, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 7th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on THURSDAY the 2nd October, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S.S. "BANCOORA," 2,918 tons, on or about MONDAY, 13th October.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, AND PORT ELIZABETH.

S.S. "PALITANA" 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 6th October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 2nd October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st October, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4259	Remes	23rd Oct. 1902.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902.
SYDNEY	4,222	Negre	18th Dec. 1902

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Negre, to sail on or about the 15th October 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MESSRS. ARDESHER'S PRIZE DRAWING.

THE SEVENTH PRIZE-DRAWING at Messrs. Ardeser's took place at 178, Dharamtolla Street, on Saturday last, at 6 P. M., when, as usual, a large crowd of interested spectators were present. The Drawing was conducted on the same rigid principles as the previous drawings, the tickets being sealed and locked on the previous evening and the key given in charge of one of the Committee. The result of the drawing is as follows: First prize, Rs. 1,000 fell to ticket No. 4383 held by Shamrao Balkrishna, of Sukurwar Peith Road, Poona; the second prize of Rs. 500 fell to ticket No. 2831 held by F. S. de Silva, of Gaiwadi, Thakordwar, Bombay; the remaining 521 prizes fell to holders of tickets all over the country.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE AND RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
URAL CAVIARE (German).

SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. ,, a la Tomate. ,, Plain in finest Lucca oil.

BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.)

Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, and Almonds.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

A GOOD CIGAR

SHOULD POSSESS

FRAGRANT BOUQUET

AND

DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.

IT SHOULD DRAW

EASILY

AND

BE MADE OF THE

BEST TOBACCO.

BAHADURS

POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR OCTOBER, 1902.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND RATES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC
INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND BANK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisements. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 18, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS.

RACING REQUISITES FOR POONA

No Sportsman is Equipped without a

GOERZ

TREIDER PRISMATIC

Superior in POWER and ACCURACY to

No. 20 Magnifying 6 Times. CASH Rs. 122-8.

MONOCULARS MAGNIFYING

COMPLETE in BLACK or BROWN LEATHER

FIELD FLAMM...

Absolutely the best value

Achromatic Lenses, Wide Field, High Magnifying Power, Sling and Case.

GUARANTEED CHRONOMETER

High Class Lever Movement

Crystal

With Minute Recorder, Rs.

STERLING

Highest Quality

With Time and Chronograph on same Dial, Rs. 81.

STRONG

Keyless Action

Time and Chronograph Action Minute Recorder on one Dial

Timing Trials and Races, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILL OPEN

ON MONDAY NEXT, 6TH OCTOBER.

MONGINI BROTHERS

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,

BOMBAY.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.

The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St,
Bombay.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

...ATIONS.

...TRE.

...Y,
...TOBER
...RD,

CONSIGNEES are requ... DELIVERY of their CARGO from the ... Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 1st October, 1902.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

THIS HOME has now been OPENED for the Season. Application for admission should be made to the PHYSICIAN, in charge of St. George's Hospital, Bombay, accompanied by a certificate from a Medical Officer.

A. M. MONTEATH,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 1st October, 1902.

STATE ENGINEER, BHARATPUR.

APPLICATIONS for the POST of STATE ENGINEER to the Bharatpur State, Rajputana, will be received up to October 20th by the undersigned. Copies of certificates should accompany applications; also statement of age, present employment and salary last drawn. Candidates must be under 45 years of age. Irrigation experience essential. Salary Rs. 850, rising to 1,250 by Annual increments for approved service of Rs. 50, or in the case of an officer lent by Government as laid down in the Civil Service Regulations. Travelling allowance on Government P. W. D. scale. House rent free.

G. G. WHITE, M. I. C. E.
Supdg. Engineer and Secy. to the Hon'ble the A.G.G., Rajputana and C. I.

THE
"GLOBE" FOUNTAIN PEN,
FITTED WITH METAL NIB.
Guaranteed made of best Materials,
Put up in Box with Filler and Directions.
Handsome Polished Vulcanite Holder,
Double Ink-Feed.
RS. 1-12.
POST FREE.
THIS IS VERY GOOD VALUE.
Every Customer pleased.
A BOON TO ALL BUSY PEOPLE.
Hundreds now in use through our Agency.
UNION TYPEWRITING Co.,
SOLE IMPORTERS,
480, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.

ATTENTION is INVITED to the notice appearing in the "Fort Saint George Gazette," of the 2nd September, 1902, and the subsequent two issues, calling for Tenders for the SUPPLY of STANDARD MEASURES. For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY. (Board of Revenue) Department of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, Chepauk, Madras.

R. V. SRINIVAS IYER,
Secretary.

Board of Revenue, Revenue Settlement, Land Record, and Agricultural Department, Madras, 11th September, 1902.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are INVITED and will be received up to WEDNESDAY, the 29th October 1902, for the SUPPLY of the following stores required for 12 months commencing from 1st January 1903:—

I. MISCELLANEOUS STORES, mostly of Country produce and manufacture.
II. OILS, WASTES and TALLOW.
III. STATIONERY.
IV. UNIFORM CLOTHING.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule which can be obtained from the Store keeper, Hubli, for Items I and II; from the Auditor, Dharwar, for Item III; and from the Traffic Manager, Dharwar, for Item IV, on payment of Annas 8 per copy.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contracts will be let are attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the respective officers concerned.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, at Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed

"TENDER for MISCELLANEOUS STORES",
"TENDER for OILS, Etc.",
"TENDER for STATIONERY",
"TENDER for CLOTHING",

as the case may be.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. The tenders will be opened in the office of the Agent of the S. M. Railway Company on THURSDAY, the 30th October, 1902, at NOON.

A. R. ANDERSON,
Ag. Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 25th September 1902.

BANK OF BOMBAY,

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES Miniature Size complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN Rs. 2. A fresh consignment of all sizes just received.—MARCKS & Co., LD.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 3, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL is a "Multum in Parvo" cure for deseases arising from inactive liver and alimentary Canal. The best Remedy for Hot climate.—MADON SONS & Co. The Original Madon's Pharmacy, No. 16-18 Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.—Every kind of household requisites. Suitable to every one. Only best quality of goods.—MORENAS & Co., Meadow St., Fort.

WE would defiantly assert that no one could execute REPAIRS of PIANOS and other Instruments as cheap as ourselves, yet skilful in workmanship. Trial Solicited.—KNIGHT, WEYMOUTH & Co., Bellow Street.

...HDAY and Wedding Presentation ..., Gold, Silver and Gem Jewellery, always ready ...MEHTA & Co., 62, Medows St., Bombay.

...ED a LOAN of one lac and fifty ...nd at a very low rate of interest on pro... ...t ten lacs. Apply "HOPE," care of this ...er.

...APHY.—WANTED IMMEDIA... ...First Class thoroughly experienced and ...R and RETOUCHER to turn out High ... in the Studio and out of doors. Hand... ...with full particulars and references to ...

...ASSISTANT PRINTER ...ily English Newspaper in Bombay ...ary Rs. 60 per month. Apply stating ...ars of MANAGER, "Bombay ... Gazette."

TRY my TENTS ... DURRIES, FARASH, Camp Furniture and ... Cotton Cloths, cheapest and best. Samples and Catalogues fr... ...e.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

1903 DELHI Cor... ...nation Durbar. Every ... a single Tent to complete ... requisite from ...ered. All information free.— Camp. Orders now being regist... ...Factory, Cawnpore. WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent ...

LAWSON TAIT BED... ...S with Patents Dis... ...gonal wire Mattress at Rs. 2... ...each. The lowest price ever offered to the Public. Stock k... ...ept by M. BRESLAUER & Co. Bombay.

A. S. UNANI'S SPECIF... ...IC.—The best for ... G. and S. and all venereal dis... ...eases, Infallibly cures ... where other remedies fresh and chronic cases within 3 days ... ABDOOL KADAR fail. A trial order solicited.—Dr. ..., Pydhoni, Bombay. SULEMANJEE, Abdool Rehman Stree...

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.— ...-Only Respect... ...able and Trustworthy Servants, Cler... ...ks, Poona, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. ... The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient ... and reliable High ... Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by t... ...e Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the L... ...ds and Mahomedan Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese an... ...rselves responsible Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold o... ...Fee Rs. 2 each table. Highest reference given if required. ... ...mbay. N.B.— servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bo... ...o work by Beware of the so-called Registry Offices w... ...assumed names.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELE... ...STINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tu... ...es Rs. 50 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tu... ...can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gat... ...Street, Fort, Bombay

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche ... ...itted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Tri... ...mph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with ... ...atest Improvements, price Rs. 220 nett cash. Accessories inclu... ...ded. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MAR... ...BLE and GRANITE. MURAL TABLETS ... GRANITE. MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-5-2 per case.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURES POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT. VOLOSCA. ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 72 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year (exclusive Postage.

PUT your foot on Imitations. They are worthless frauds. Buy the genuine Singer's Sewing Machines from their 110 branches in India, where you can get direct from the Manufacturers.—SINGER Co. Fort, Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW at Matheran. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI OASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGAKHAN'S Estate, Comer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Terminí

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

"BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE," manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, from fresh Selected Fruit. Invaluable for Diarrhœa. Per Jar Re. 1-4, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

PLEASE NOTE.—Our renowned specifics for HYDROCELE and ASTHMA give immediate relief. Perfect cure guaranteed. Price Rs. 5 each. Numerous obstinate cases cured very shortly and satisfactorily. Apply only to P. G. MUKHERJI, V. C. WORKS, Ranaghat Bengal.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 82 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO,	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON,	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN,	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS,	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL,	Edinburgh
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS,	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE,	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS,	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT,	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG,	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR,	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE,	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN,	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co,	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL,	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER,	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE,	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SOHNLEIN & Co,	Schierstein.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE,	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

PRIVATE RESERVE WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

THE CHEAPEST
PEG WHISKY. OTB
Rs. 27 per Dozen.
Only one Trial will satisfy.

SOLE AGENTS:

CROFT, MODY & Co., BOMBAY.

Suppliers by the Bottle

DENISON & Co., BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Foochow.
Madras.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Thaiping.	Manila	Kobe.
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu. (Philippines),	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on ... the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for co... ...election Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and ... undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS ...

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FO... ...UR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may ... be ascertained on application.

JOHN ST... ...EVEN,
Agent.

Bombay, Agency Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BA... ...NK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,...,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,...,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 8,...,210,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON AND JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar
Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances
4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

C. BERESFORD,
Deputy Chief Manager.

Bombay 9th September 1902.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co,
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received as the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years.....	5½
" 1 Year	5 "
" 6 Months.....	4½ "
" 8 Months.....	4 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G, A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA.	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY.	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1, half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay,

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Waiers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market. Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Spoils, Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £ 1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £13,300,000

ASSURANCES IN FORCE £26,250,000

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINNES can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London
61, Threadneedle Street

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more that doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to:—

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
should apply for the Rates and conditoins of the

ORIENTAL

which are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its formation.

LOANS ON THE COMPANY'S POLICIES LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

Immediate payment of Claims on proof of death and title.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application at the Company's Office,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

DURING the year 1901, 5,718 Policies were written for £2,112,102, being the largest amount of NEW BUSINESS reported by any British Life Office doing business in India.

Assets.....£8,000,000
Annual Income .....£1,313,853.

For Novel and Attractive Forms of Assurance such as Investment with Family Provision, Deferred Annuity, &c., apply to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India,
Bombay

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-BUILT C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line. Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

EAST AND WEST.

OCTOBER, 1902.

CONTENTS.

1. Should India be Represented in the British Parliament? By Mon. J. Chailley-Bert.
2. Golconda. By Major Wolseley Haig.
3. The Nairs of the Malabar Coast. By Mr. Alfred Nundy. Barrister-at-Law.
4. East and West. By Mr. Haji A. Browne.
5. Cultivation of Indian Vernaculars. By Dr. B. D. Basu, I. M. S.
6. The Virgin's Champion. By "Vera Vend."
7. The Census of the Bombay Presidency. By "Citizen."
8. An Eastern View of Western Science. By "Asiaticus."
9. The Church and Biblical Criticism. A Reply, By Mr. J. N. Farquhar.
10. The Term of the Indian Financial Year. By Mr. W. Martin-Wood.
11. The Indian Ryot. By Dr. J. Murdoch. L. L. D.
12. Chuni the Suttee. By Mr. G. M. Tripathi.
13. Editorial Note.
14. Current Events.
15. Correspondence.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

MESSRS. TURNER, HOARE & CO. are prepared to provide Estimates, and draw up Schemes for the supply of Electric Light and Power in any District. Special rates for Mill and Factory Lighting. Electrical Catalogue now published.

TURNER, HOARE & CO., Bombay,
Agents: Siemens, Bros. & Co., Ld.

A THOROUGH GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT IS OPEN TO EMPLOYMENT

HAS a PERFECT KNOWLEDGE of SHORT-HAND, which he can write rapidly and has had five years' experience in a lawyer's office and two in one of the leading merchant houses in, Calcutta. Of English parentage; age 23 years. Salary Rs. 200 to start. An agreement preferred. Good testimonials can be furnished.

Apply Box No. "729s," Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery. Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

FOR SALE.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS of various sections and sizes at Reduced Prices. Large stock kept for immediate delivery. Cheaper and more durable than Timber. Apply to

TURNER, HOARE & CO.,
Iron and Steel Merchants,
BOMBAY.

THE PIANOTIST.

The only PIANO-PLAYER that does not interfere with the use of the Piano in the ordinary way.

The only PIANO-PLAYER that can emphasize a melody in any part of the key-board.

It has no delicate or intricate action to get out of order.

It is by far the best invention of the kind that has ever been produced.

MARK HAMBOURG says:—"I consider it far superior to any other Piano-player I have seen."

LESLIE STUART, composer of Florodora, writes:—"Perfection is the only word for the Pianotist."

CAN BE SEEN AT OUR SHOW ROOMS.

SOUNDY & Co, LD.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!!

FRESH BATCHES of ARAB HORSES consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Remounts; also Galloways, Race and Polo Ponies ARRIVED at my STABLE, opposite the Byculla Club.

Also more batches expected by weekly Steamers.

CARRIAGES and HORSES single and pair of all kinds FOR SALE and HIRE by the day, month and year on Moderate Terms.

Apply to
SARDAR OOMER JUMALL,
Locksly Hall Stable,
BYCULLA.

Digitized by Google Generated on 2017-06-19 14:00 GMT / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google
on 19 June, 2017

TO CONNOISSEURS.

DIMITRINO & CO.'S

REAL EGYPTIAN

CIGARETTES.

PRICE LIST.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ALBERTS, medium size, fine quality in 100's	2 4
HANEMS, small do superfine do do	3 0
No. 8, medium do do do do	3 4
No. 8, large do do do do	3 12
LA-FAVOURITE, medium size Gold tipped	
In 50's	4 8
No. 5, medium size extra fine quality in 100's	4 8
RAND FORINAT extra large do do in 50's	5 8

To ensure their freshness we receive these by Post every fortnight.

D. MERWAN & Co.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.

30, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON.

No. 7, Sitaram Building,

CRAWFORD MARKET.

SILK, WOOLLEN and COTTON CLOTH MERCHANTS.

LADIES' DRESS MAKERS, GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS AND SHIRT MAKERS.

Hosiery, Laces, Ribbons, Tapestries, Cretonnes Sheetings, Shirtings, Twills, Art Muslins, Marinos, and all sorts of English and Country made Bleached and Unbleached Cloths, Gentlemen's Bows, Ties, Braces, &c.

DRESSES AND DRAPERIES of all Descriptions.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGE. FIXED RATES.

The well-known KESOW RAMJI KAKA, late of Motee Jugjiwan, is our HEAD CUTTER.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£93 9-16	=	+ 1-4
8 per cent. Rentes	£100	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£106 1-2	=	do.
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£85 5-8	=	— 1-16
Bar Silver in London	23 9-16	=	— 1-8
Do. 2 months hence	23 1-2	=	— 1-8
Do. New York	50 3-4	=	— 1-4
Exchange on London at Paris	25 16 1-2	=	unchanged
Berlin Cheques on London	20 45	=	— 3-4
Exchange on New York	4 85 5-8	=	unchanged
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		=	do.
Short London Bills	3 1-4 „	=	+ 1-4
Indian Bank Bills	3 1-2 „	=	unchanged
3 months Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 „	=	by 1-4
6 Do. Do.	3 7-8 „	=	unchanged
Interest, day to day loans	2 7-8 „	=	by 1-4
Do. 7 day market loans	2 3-4 „	=	unchanged

Extra Council Bills on Bombay, Rs. 80,000 at 1s. 4d.

Shipping arrival—Australia.

Wheat afloat for U K 1,590,000.

Para Rubber 3s. 2d.

Rapeseed Brown 33. Sept.-Oct. Sellers. Tone flat.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester quait but steady. Total sales 5,000. Spot 4 15-32. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 7,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4 49 plus 1	4 45 plus 2	4 43 plus 1	4 42 plus 1	4 42 plus 2
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.		May-June.
4 41 plus 1	4 41 plus 2	4 41		4 41 plus 2

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	81,000	bales.
Do. last year	45,000	„
Exports to Great Britain	17,000	„
„ Continent	70,000	„
Mid-Uplands	8 7-8—1-8	
Futures, month of Dec.	8 78 plus 3	
Do. do. March	8 60 plus 4	
Coffee	5 1-4	

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 1-2
Futures month of Dec.	8 43 plus 3
Do. March	8 51 plus 3

Closing tone quiet.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 30th September 1902 :—

Cotton	159 bales.
Wheat	7,508 cwts.
Linseed	2,086 „
Rapeseed	202 „
Gingellyseed	1,911 „
Poppyseed	505 „
Groundnuts	Nil „
Castorseed	1,162 „
Rice	62,772 „
Myrabollams	1,758 „
Cottonseed	4,835 „

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.		
Bank T. T.		1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand		1s 3 31-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.		1s 4 5-32d
Do 6 do do		1s 4 5-16d
French Francs 3 do do		169 1-2
Marks 3 do do		137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight		126 3-4
Shanghai 30 „ „		170
Japan 30 „ „		151
GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady,		
Cash		98 13
1st Settlement		98 10
2nd do		

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 17th July	3 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 10th July	3 do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4 do.

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone quiet.		
Ready	9	4
Forward April-May	8	1
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.		
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	5	12
Do. Forward		
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	6	3
do. Forward		
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	6	5
do. April-May	6	4
Poppyseed.—Tone dull,		
Ready	8	3
Forward April May	7	8
Castorseed—Tone steady.		
Ready	23	8
Forward April May	24	4
Groundnuts—Tone steady,		
Forward Jan Feb	36	
Gingellyseed.—Tone steady,		
15 per cent. Mixed, Dec-Jany	41	6 to 41

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	5,000
Total imports	17,000

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4 61	4 59	4 58	4 57
Feb.-March	March-Apr.	Apl.-May	May-June.
4 57	4 56	4 57	4 56

COTTON—There is little change to report in this market. The enquiry for new crops is still slack and business reported is limited. Prices are unchanged in the Sutts market. In old cotton sales are estimated at about 1,000 bales, chiefly to mills.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

IN MEMORIAM.

IN AFFECTIONATE MEMORY OF

DAME ELIZABETH WARDLE.

THE BELOVED WIFE OF

SIR THOMAS WARDLE.

OF LEEK.

Born 20th October, 1834.
Died 8th September, 1902.

REQUIESCAT IN PACE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AUSTIN—September 27, at Mackay's Gardens, Madras, the wife of R F Austin, I C S, of a son.

FITZPATRICK—September 10, at Zephyr Hall, Mussoorie, the wife of T S Fitzpatrick, Assistant Engineer, of a daughter.

HARE—September 28, at Woodlands Sanatorium, Coonoor, the wife of A J B Hare, of Kotada, Kil-Kotagiri, of a son.

DEATH.

BARRY—September 29, at Bangalore, Agnes Margaret, the eldest and beloved daughter of Rev and Mrs W G Barry, aged 8 years.

BARKER & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

ENGLISH-MADE COFFINS of OAK, MAHOGANY, ELM, TEAK and PINE always in stock, with superb mountings from the best BRITISH and CONTINENTAL Firms.

A LARGE and varied Stock of Immortelle Wreaths, &c., always on hand.

A SPLENDID Assortment of Tombstones of superior ENGLISH, ITALIAN and INDIAN Workmanship on view.

Monuments made to order from any design.

A European representative of the Firm will attend at the houses of Patrons and conduct Funerals.

PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

WORKS AND SHOW ROOMS—off Baboola Tank Road, behind Motlabai Hospital.

OFFICE :—Clare Road, Byculla, near Trescher & Co.

Telephone No. 1011.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 51m. Sun sets, 5h. 49m. High water, 11-34m. 10-44a. Low water, 5-16m., 5-25a.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.

Commemoration of Coronation Ceremonies, Public Meeting, Town Hall, 5 p.m.

Volkart's United Press Company, Marine Street, 3-30 p.m.

The Harvey and Sabapathy Company, Bruce Lane, 3 p.m.

Gymkhana Football Tournament.

Novelty Theatre, the American Biograph, 9-30 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45, to-day.

MAHALUXIMI FAIR.—The annual Hindu fair known as the Mahaluximi fair commences to-day and will last for nine days.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The statement for September shows a daily average attendance of 240 ; and 2,279. admissions. The prevailing diseases were revers and catarrhal diseases.

HINDU LADIES SOCIAL CLUB.—Sister Nivedita, disciple of the late Swami Vivekananda, will to-day deliver a lecture at 4 p.m. in Mr. Harischandra Pandurang Pitate's Hall, Kavasji Patel Tank Road, under the auspices of the Hindu Ladies Social Club.

DAY-LIGHT ROBBERY.—Vithal Kanjee, a Hindu has reported to the Police that on Sunday last while his son aged six years and another boy were playing near Marine Lines, they were met by a Hindu who took them for a drive in a victoria, and after robbing the complainant's son of his ornaments valued at Rs. 300 left them in the neighbourhood of Girgaum Road and disappeared.

A FATAL KICK.—At the Morgue yesterday morning, Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest regarding the death of Jumkoobai, a Wagri woman, aged twenty-five years. The deceased lived with one Chuggon Keval, of the same caste and a mendicant by profession, in a hut in Gonderia Street and both maintained themselves by begging. On Tuesday morning Chuggon sent her out to beg for food. She returned at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and informed Chuggon, who was then seated outside the hut, begging, that she had not brought home anything. He examined the cloth in which she used to bring food and finding it was soiled, he suspected that she had not told the truth. He became angry and kicked her once in the abdomen with his bare foot. She became unconscious and was taken into the hut, where she died within a few minutes.—Dr. Arthur Powell, Coroner's Surgeon, who made an autopsy of the body, said the spleen was ruptured and the abdomen distended. In his opinion the cause of death was due to hoemorrhage consequent on the rupture of the spleen. The spleen was diseased and enlarged and would not require a powerful blow to rupture it.—The Jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from hoemorrhage consequent on the rupture of the spleen caused by a kick inflicted on her by Chugzon Keval under such circumstances that his act amounted to voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

ALLEGED ZOOLUM.

BEFORE Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Assram, a Jamadar in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, and Bachusingh, Shivputra and Jairam, police constables on the same railway, were charged with wrongful confinement, voluntarily causing hurt, and voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession from Gagadhwardeo Gajadhar and Chandeo Bhika, porters in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Colaba Station. Mr. Sorabshaw B. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, Barrister-at-law, with Mr. Pestonji Kavasji Kotewal, and Mr. Athavle, pleaders, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Kapadia in opening the case said that some parcels of silver were booked from Colaba Station Bombay, to Ludhiana on or about the 31st August last. Some days after it was reported at Surat that one of those parcels had been stolen on their way to Ludhiana. The Railway police set to work to investigate the theft. The accused who were deputed to carry on investigations regarding the theft, committed the offences alleged against them in order to extort confessions. The police from that time began to torture the railway porters. On the 13th September last the two complainants were arrested at 2 a. m. at the Colaba Railway Station and then taken to Grant Road where they were detained till 8 o'clock in the following evening. The torture was inflicted by making one man bend down and hold his toes and putting heavy stones on his neck and back. Kicks and blows with fists then followed. The man was then made to lie on his back and the accused mounted his chest and assaulted him brutally. The legs of the second complainant were tied by a piece of cloth and he was hung with his head downwards. The complainants were then assaulted with a champal. After their release complainants went to the Colaba Station and showed their injuries to the Station Master, to Mr. Crommlin the General Traffic Manager, and to Mr Robinson. They went to the G. T. Hospital where they were detained for three days.

After the examination of both the complainants the case was adjourned.

As no work except the preliminary tunnel is to be undertaken in the immediate future in connection with the new Quetta-Nushki Railway, no engineering staff has at present been selected, but Mr. J. Woodside has been appointed engineer in charge of the works.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at an adjourned sitting of the Sessions Court yesterday.

THE WILL FORGERY CASE.

Bhaichand Naran, Gordhan Gopal Soni, Shapurjee Hormusji Todiwalla, Vithal Jumakhram, and Varjivandas alias Kalidas Bhaichand, were placed at the bar, No. 1 charged with fraudulently and dishonestly using as genuine a forged will, and the rest of the accused with abetment of the offence. Mr. Kirkpatrick, with Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Under instructions from Messrs. Ardersir Hormusjee Dinshaw and Co., Mr. Jardine appeared for Nos. 1, 4, and 5. Mr. Davar for No. 2 ; and Mr. Strangman for No. 3.

The following gentlemen were called to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. J. Jack, Foreman.

Mr. T. W. Lasham	Mr. Hirjibhai P. Karani
„ F. C. Mucras	„ G. R. Johnston
„ John Reed	„ B. Atmaram
„ Krishnarao N. Rane,	„ Motilal Canjee.

Mr. Kirkpatrick stated to the jury the main facts of the case for the prosecution, and the trial proceeded.

ADDRESS FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Kirkpatrick in opening the case for the prosecution, said the will, which formed the subject matter of the present prosecution, purported to have been made by one Harivalabh Goolabchand, who died in Bombay on the 12th January 1900. It was written in an account-book and was dated 30th December 1899. The first page of the book contained certain accounts, the second was blank, and on the third there was the will. The first a testing witness was the 5th accused Vithal Jumakhram. There was nothing else in the book. The deceased Harivalabh belonged to the goldsmith class. He came originally from Patan, a place in the territories of the Gaekwar of Baroda, and had property there. In Bombay he lived at Chumbadevi for great many years, and had accumulated a considerable sum of money. When he died he was worth about Rs. 60,000. He had put in all his money practically into a certain chawl at Parel, and in 1895 he raised a sum of Rs. 25,000 by mortgaging the chawl. In August or September 1899 he entered into contract for its sale with several people, who bought it jointly with one Tyebali for Rs. 77,000. But Tyebai was not able to pay the whole sum of Rs. 77,000 down, and so it was arranged that he should only pay in cash Rs. 27,000, and that the rest, namely Rs. 50,000 should be secured by a mortgage. Accordingly he (Tyebali) mortgaged it back to Harivalabh for Rs. 55,000 and in that way the transaction was completed. The transaction was accomplished just before Harivalabh's death, the mortgage deed being prepared by his solicitor Mr. Colah. It would appear that the deceased had got a special clause inserted in the deed making the mortgage-money repayable not to Harivalabh only, but to him or his wife, Narbadabai. The mortgage deed was completed on the 8th January 1900, that is, four days before Harivalabh's death, and was in effect a sort of a will. The jury would have to bear in mind that the will, which was dated 30th December 1899, must have been executed, if it was a genuine one, just at the time when the business was going on about the mortgage, and when Mr. Colah was in constant attendance upon Harivalabh. Mr. Colah would tell the jury that he knew nothing of the will, and it was difficult to see how this very important transaction of the mortgage should not have been in any way alluded to in that will. If the letter was a genuine document, Harivalabh died without leaving any child, but leaving only a widow, Narbadabai. Having arrived at this point, counsel said, it would be right that the jurors should know who the accused were : first accused Bhaichand described himself as the son of the first cousin of Harivalabh, and as such he was sometimes alluded to as Harivalabh's nephew. Counsel informed the jurors that the great bulk of the property was left to Bhaichand under the will which the prosecution alleged was a forged will. It was Bhaichand who was benefited by that will. The second accused Gordhan Gopal was a very prominent member of the caste to which the deceased belonged and took an active interest in all that concerned the caste and its members. The third accused Shapurji was a solicitor's clerk, and at the time of this transaction was in the service of Mr. N. M. Cama, solicitor. About the fourth accused he would say nothing for the present. The fifth accused Vithal Jumakhram was a brother of Parvatibai, the previous deceased wife of Harivalabh. Immediately after Harilabh's death, Gordhan Nursey, brother of Narbadabai, came to Bombay, and he would tell the jury that on making a search no will was found. But soon after the trouble began. The fifth accused, Vithal Jumakhram, and his brother Becher had lived with Harivalabh, to whom they owed a great deal. Vithal had been contemplating marriage, and apparently he was obliged to pay the money of his intended wife a considerable sum of money. At all events, he had paid a sum of Rs. 1,100 which was provided for by Harivalabh, and a sum of Rs. 500 was still to be paid. Now that Harivalabh was dead, Vithal was apparently indignant that the deceased should have made no provision to pay the balance of the Rs. 500. There were disputes between him and Narbadabai about it. He actually complained to the caste, and his cause was championed by the second accused, Gordhan Gopal. There was a caste meeting, but as no will was forthcoming it ended in nothing. Then it appeared Vithal and Narbadabai went to Mr. Colah, solicitor, and at that interview there was no mention of the will. Nor was there any suggestion about it. Mr. Colah, it appeared, asked Vithal if Harivalabh had given him any writing or made any provision about him, and Vithal admitted that there was no writing of any kind. The next incident in the series was that Narbadabai shut up the house at Bombay and went to Patan, where she died on the 12th July, 1900. She was said to have left a will, made ten days before her death. The will was dated 10th July and purported to deal with her husband's property, on the assumption that there was no will left by him.

Under her will the bulk of the property was given in charity and a sum of Rs. 3,000 was left to Gordhan Nursey, her brother. She appointed four executors or trustees of her will, who were Gordhan Nursey, Bhagwandas Chuganlal, Vithal Chaturbhuj, and Harpovam Muncband. But curiously enough it was said at Patan that she left a second will, dated 7th July 1900, and under this will her brother Gordhan Nursey alone was the trustee or the executor, and was also the residuary legatee, the bulk of the property falling to him. It did not appear that much attention was paid to the second will, because immediately after Narbadabai's death, the executors sealed up the rooms of her house, lest they should be interfered with. On the 16th July they took a careful inventory and among the articles mentioned in the inventory were twelve books of account, large and small, which were found in Narbadabai's room. The book, which contained Harivalabh's alleged will was one of those books. Now, the executors would tell the jury that they carefully examined all the twelve books, and at that time there was no will of any kind in any of them. Narbadabai's first will was brought to Bombay and on the 2nd September, 1900, an application for the probate of it was filed in the High Court by three of the trustees, Gordhan Nursey not joining in the application. The latter, however, filed a caveat against it. On the 11th October the three trustees took out a judge's order requiring Gordhan Nursey to file an affidavit of documents. But a considerable amount of time was taken up to do that, and even after the affidavit of documents had been filed on 15th December, difficulties were put in the way of the executors to inspect all the books. Particularly two books were not made available for inspection, one of them being the book containing the alleged will of Harivalabh. It was on the 25th February, 1901, that it was first disclosed that the book contained Harivalabh's will. On that discovery, it appeared, the first accused Bhaichand filed a caveat against the application made by the three trustees of Nabadabai's first will. While these proceedings were going on, it was stated, the first two accused went to the three trustees and offered to settle the whole matter if they agreed to pay them Rs. 5,000 each. But the trustees refused to come to any settlement. On the 10th July the fifth accused Vithal made his affidavit in which he swore that he had attested Harivalabh's will and on the 20th July Bhaichand, the first accused, applied for probate of the will. This was the use of a forged document which was charged against him. His application, however, failed, and subsequently, his caveat was also dismissed. This was on the 16th February, 1902, and on the 13th April a consent decree was passed in the other suits by which all opposition to the application for the probate of the first will of Narbadabai was withdrawn, and thus ended the whole litigation in the High Court. In the course of his remarks about this litigation, counsel showed the connection of the third accused Shapurji, who, it was alleged, though he was a clerk of Mr. Cama, had advised Gordhan Nursey to have his affidavit of documents filed through another solicitor, Mr. Billimoria, and under whose advice Gordhan had acted throughout the proceedings. Continuing, counsel said that a month or two after the termination of the litigation in the High Court, the fifth accused Vithal Jumakhram went to Mr. Girdharilal and made a statement before him disclosing the circumstances under which the alleged forgery had taken place. Counsel next referred to the evidence given by Krishna Yadev, the forger, and Rustomji Hormasji Tarwalla, at the Police Court, and concluded by pointing out the internal evidences furnished by the alleged will itself showing that it was a forged document.

Gordhan Nursey, one of the executors of the will of Narbadabai, widow of Harivalabh Gulabchand, whose will was alleged to have been forged, was the first witness called for the prosecution. He gave evidence similar to that given in the Police Court lately. His examination-in-chief was not concluded when the court adjourned until to-day.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE VALJEE KHEJAR.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order, which his lordship granted.

RE BHUKANDAS LALUBHOY AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Jardine, for the Bank of Bombay, moved absolute the rule calling upon the second insolvent to show cause why he should not deposit in the office of the Official Assignee the books of account of his private dealings in pearls and money-lending transactions.

Mr. Donald, for the insolvent, said that the insolvent had on oath denied the possession of the books. He had, some eight years ago, had private dealings in pearls, but had kept no books of account of his dealings. He had some notes, by means of which he now intended to amend his schedule.

His lordship made the rule absolute and ordered the insolvent to amend his schedule, and to deposit all books, papers, and documents relating to his private dealings in the office of the Official Assignee.

RE MAGANLAL JAITHMULL AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Jinnah, for the insolvent, moved absolute the rule granted on the 10th September last for the revocation of the adjudication order. Counsel said that all the notice had been served on the creditors. His lordship made the rule absolute.

RE K. MAHOMED KASAM.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order with leave to amend the schedule, which was granted.

RE P. SEGUMIRA MOHIDEEN.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, asked for leave to serve notices to the creditors. The application was granted.

RE ISMAILBHOY GANGJEE.

Mr. Manker moved absolute the rule granted on a former occasion in order to withdraw the insolvent's petition. His lordship granted the application.

RE RAGHAVJEE NANJEE.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the hearing of the matter of this insolvency was adjourned for two months.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges :—Esufalli Adamjee Dawoodi Bora and others ; Ramchandra Hirajee Nirgody ; Kassam Hassum Memon ; Bhanjee Ghella Sonee ; Vajesing Naransing Thakor ; Ahmedshah Musu Bhagu and another ; Hoosein Jamal Halai and another.

A "DERBY LOTTERY" TICKET.

DEFAMING AN ARBITER.

Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court Mr. J Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Mr. J. Vanderbide, an assistant in the Bombay Branch of Reuter's Telegram Agency, charged M. G. Rodrigues with defamation. Mr. Acworth, of Messrs. Little and Company, solicitors, appeared for the complainant while Mr. Oliviera, pleader, defended the accused.

Evidence showed that on the 18th July last, a friend of the complainant named Rudolph Rodrigues, an engineer, brought the accused and certain other persons to the complainant's office and asked complainant to assist in the settlement of a dispute which had arisen between Rudolph Rodrigues and accused regarding the division of the proceeds of a cheque on the Bank of Bengal for Rs. 55,750-7-8 which Rudolph Rodrigues had received in respect of a lottery ticket under the nom-de-plume of La Belsise which had won a prize in a sweep stake on the late Derby in which Rising Glass came second. Regarding that dispute accused had filed a suit against Rudolph to recover what he alleged to be his share of the prize. Complainant was not personally interested in that suit. On accused signifying his consent to compromise the case, complainant drew up a form of agreement between the parties which the accused read over twice and then signed. Thereupon complainant drew up a form of receipt which also the accused signed, and Rudolph Rodrigues gave accused the sum of Rs. 8,000. The receipt and agreement were handed over to Rudolph Rodrigues and the parties then left complainant's office.

Eventually about the 22nd August last complainant received a letter from Messrs. Sorabji and Jehangir, solicitors, which purported to have been written by them on behalf of the accused, under instructions given by him. There was a certain passage in that letter which was to the effect that complainant had conspired with Rudolph Rodrigues in fraudulently inducing him (accused) to sign the paper. It was also stated in the letter that that was the result of a preconcerted plan which complainant assisted Rudolph Rodrigues to carry out.

Complainant alleged that the statement in the letter was defamatory to him, and that accused in making it to his solicitors made and publish a statement knowing or having reason to believe that such an imputation would harm the complainant's reputation and that he thereby defamed the complainant.

Accused said that he did tell his solicitors to write the letter in question but thought himself protected under the supposition that statements made by him to instruct his solicitors were privileged.

His Worship held the statement defamatory to complainant and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 400, Rs. 100 out of the fine were ordered to be paid to complainant as compensation.

ALLEGED BIGAMY.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate committed Aisabai, a Mahomedan woman, Mr. Mirkhan Kashmiri and Molvi Hedayat Rastrade, to take their trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the first on a charge of abetment to bigamy and the second and the third with the offence of the same. Messrs. Murzban K. Mazumdar, Barristers-at-law appeared for the complainant, Akbar Khan, husband of Aisabai and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Barrister-at-law, for the first and the second accused, while Mr. Velinker, pleader, for the third. [illegible] appeared and Mr.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade			
B Mandvi, Chandola, Dongarkhadi and Dongri			
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	5 13	5 7	12 31
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chopati, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill	3	1	23
E Mazagaon, Tarwady, Arthurroad, Nesspada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and Nagpada 2nd	3	3	10
F Parel, Sewree and Sion, G Mahim and Worli 1st	2	2	23
Water Division	0	3	5
Non-Resident and Mahomedan	0	0	7
Hospitals	0	0	0
Townsmen	0	0	0
	0	2	11
Total plague deaths	23	23	122
Same date last year	120,229	99,493	
Do. date	32	20	117

1ST EXTRA POONA RACES.

A DAY—WEDNESDAY 8TH OCTOBER, 1902.

Owners are reminded that 1st Entries close at 6 P.M., on Friday, 3rd October.

2nd Entries close at 7 P.M., on Saturday 4th Poona, 30

CECIL GRAY,
Secy., W. I. T. C.

In the 8th Sept., 1902.

On the M

stated preliminary report on the recent accident Madras Railway near Mangapatnam, it is that 79 persons are supposed to have perished.

sent

Delhi question of striking a Durbar medal for precedence to the principal official participants in the past Coronation Assemblage is now under consideration. There is no intention of presenting Imperial standards as suggested in one newspaper.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces will leave Naini Tal for a short tour in the Hills in the third week of the current month. His principal dates will be Khairna, 20th October ; Peora, 27th, and Ramgarh 20th.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL BHADOI CROPS.

The preliminary forecast of the Bhadoi crops of Bengal, for 1902 estates—The chief bhadoi non-food crops of the Province are jute, indigo and cotton, and they are forecasted separately. Bhadoi til is included in the oilseeds forecast, and this report deals mainly with food-crops, of which the most important are Bhadoi paddy, Indian-corn and millets. These three together make up more than four-fifths of the total area under all the Bhadoi food-crops. Bhadoi paddy is chiefly grown in Bengal and Orissa, and occupies 60 per cent. of the total Bhadoi food-crop area. Maize and millets predominate in Bihar and occupy 26 per cent of this area.

Character of the season.—The rainfall in March and April was above the normal almost all over the Province, and in May also there was fair rain everywhere, except in a few district of Bihar and Chota Nagpur. June was comparatively dry month, except in North and East Bengal, where the fall greatly exceeded the normal. The rains broke late in June and were seriously deficient in the Patna and Chota Nagpur Divisions, while on the other hand, in Eastern Bengal, the fall was excessive, thus aggravating the injury caused by abnormally heavy rain in April and May. July was a seasonable month, but in August the fall was again deficient except in North and East Bengal, while floods at the end of the month caused much damage in the Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga districts. In the present month there has been copious and general rain throughout the Province. On the whole the season has not been an unfavourable one, though some damage has been caused by excessive rainfall in Eastern Bengal and by drought in Bihar and Chota Nagpur.

Area sown.—Since the issue of last year's final forecast on these crops, the estimates of the normal area occupied by the different bhadoi crops have been revised in some districts. Excluding the area sown with jute, indigo, cotton and bhadoi tobacco, the normal area under bhadoi crops is estimated to have been 12,512,100 acres. The area sown this year is returned at 12,157,100 acres, as compared with 12,233,700 acres reported last year. The contraction is attributable to the drought in June.

Character of the crop.—From the sum[illegible]0 acres of the district returns appended to this fo[illegible] to the will be seen that out of 45 districts in the[illegible]mary of 14 report a crop of 100 per cent or over ; in[illegible]recast, it turn is expected to vary between 90 and 1[illegible] Province and in 10 others between 80 and 89 per cent[illegible]8 the out-rest, it anticipate a harvest of 70 to 79 [illegible]00 per cent the normal, Tippera forecasts a 65 per[illegible]t. Of the, turn while Patna anticipates only 57 per cent. of normal crop. According to the district[illegible]er cent. out turn for the whole Province will be[illegible]er cent. of a per cent. of the average, but after all[illegible]returns, the dency of the reporting officers to un[illegible]amounts to 87 am inclined to think that the yield[illegible]owing the ten than 90 per cent. throughout the Pr[illegible]der estimate, I will not be less

BENGAL JUT[illegible]ovince.

The Final forecast of the Crop[illegible] in Bengal for the Season 1902, is as under : Since[illegible] the issue of the preliminary forecast, weather conditions in the jute districts have been normal, and the prospects of the crop remain on the whole unchanged. As the result of further enquiries, District Officers now return the area cropped at 2,106,250 acres, as compared with 2,207,500 acres in the preliminary forecast but I see no reason to alter my estimate of 2,200,000 acres as while from the remaining jute-growing districts, the area sown. Of the 27 districts, as compared with seven increase their estimates, nine lower them, are unchanged. The estimate for Patna is reduced from 93 to 75 per cent, while that for the Dacca district is raised from 58 to 79 per cent. Rangpur increases its estimate from 75 to 83 per cent., while on the other hand, while that for the Dinajpur each reduces its estimate from 75 to 87 Burdwan district from 100 to 76 per cent. of normal crop. Taking the Province as a whole, the average outturn estimate by their returns by 10 per cent., and to 75·8 per cent. of normal, I am inclined to think that the yield since as a whole, the average 75 per cent, previous District Officers works out stated in my preliminary forecast, as compared with the outturn has been estimated. For the reason to my previous estimate of 2,200,000 acres plus 52·4-5 previously estimated.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, OCT. 1.

Wednesday has change[illegible] in the peay.—The barometer has been steady or elsewhere by small amounts round the Bay and Diamond[illegible]nsula and has risen slightly to briskly thus pr[illegible] Winds have backed to the south-east at in the[illegible] Island and have increased in strength moderately showing that the low pressure area showe[illegible]centre of the bay is intensifying. Light to Yamate showers have fallen in Burma and few inches in the Central Provinces and Berar. Onethin. Minbre and Amraoti has received two Press Diamond Island, Thayetmyo and Tinnevelly minches Skies are cloudy in Berar and Central Province, and showers are likely to continue in Burma. Fine weather prevails generally elsewhere.

THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

Messrs, Gaddum and Company have received the following reports.

AMRACTI, OCTOBER 1.

Last night there was rain, 1 inch 50 cents. It has done good and it is still raining.

BARSI, SEPT. 30.

Last night there were 45 cents of rain which is most beneficial to the cotton crop in general. No more rain is expected now. Cotten plants in the district are full of bolls and are in excellent condition.

BROACH, SEPT. 30.

The werther continues fair, bright and sunny. Cotton plants are developing well under its favourable influence.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	61 62	68 64	69 11	70 37
Wednesday, Oct 1	00 50	00 40	00 44	00 00
Total	65 12	69 04	69 55	70 37
Total fall to Oct 1 1901.	99 28	84 50	87 48	74 37
Total fall to Oct 1 1900.	72 77	73 49	73 31	69 12

(MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s)

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	65	68
October 1st, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m	0	00
Total	65	68

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 1ST OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in Panjab and United Provinces, Neemuch and Amraoti, where it is much in excess of the normal, and slightly at almost all other places. Gradients are moderate in the north. Elsewhere pressure is almost uniformly high.

Winds are now very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light generally, but fresh at Karachi.

Temperature.—At Jhansi, Ajmer, Neemuch, Indore and Malegaon the maximum is 5° to 7° in defect of the normal and 6° in excess at Bijapur. The minimum is 5° in excess at Lahore and Karachi. Elsewhere the variations are small. The temperature ranged from 102° at Jacobabad to 61° at Belgaum

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to over cast in Berar and at Nagpur, Hoshangabad, Jamnagar, Khandwa, Malegaon, Aurangabad, Calicut Madras and Colombo. Humidity shows a great rise at Rajkot, Nagpur, Amraoti and Akola.

Rain.—Over two inches fell at Amraoti, and light showers at Indore, Jubbalpur, Akola, Malegaon Ahmednagar, Belgaum and Masulipatam.

Weather appears to be unsettled and local scattered rain is probable over the country lying to the south of latitude 24°.

G. T. W. OLVER,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,

Bombay, 30th September, 1902.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m

THE OLDEST

THE LARGEST

THE BEST

DON'T LET

THE COLD WEATHER

CATCH YOU UNAWARES.

Order your BLANKETS and WARM CLOTHING NOW

FROM

THE CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS

AND

ARMY CLOTH

MANUFACTURING CO., LD.,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS of the celebrated

"LALIMLI"

SERGES, FLANNELS, TWEEDS, SHAWLS, BROADCLOTHS, WORSTED COATINGS, &c., &c.

All guaranteed made of PURE WOOL genuine and unadulterated.

SEND FOR PRICED SAMPLES TO

THE ONLY ADDRESS—

CAWNPORE,

FOR

Anything made of Wool.

PIANOS

FOR HIRE.

S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

PIANOS

FOR SALE.

Special terms for cash and monthly Payments.

S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

PIANOS

TUNED AND REPAIRED

S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

ARMY CLOTHING.

PURE WOOL GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

EVERY DEPARTMENT OF MANUFACTURE

from the Raw Wool to the Finished Article done within our Works.

No German or other imported Yarn used by us for either Weaving or Knitting.

Government Regulation Qualities always in process.

Special Regimental Patterns Matched.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.,

DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

THE PUBLIC MEETING of the CITIZENS of BOMBAY to consider the advisability of adopting measures in the City of Bombay for commemoration of the CORONATION CEREMONIES of THEIR MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTIES KING-EMPEROR EDWARD VII and HIS ROYAL CONSORT QUEEN ALEXANDRA will be held in the TOWN HALL, TODAY, at 5 p.m.

HURKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS,
2nd October, 1902. Sheriff of Bombay.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

TREACHER & Co., LD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Established as Wine Merchants for more than half a century.

THE WINES and SPIRITS offered by the Company are selected, bottled and shipped by the following celebrated Houses :—

SANDEMAN & Co., OPORTO.

GONSALEZ BYASS & Co., XERES.

DEINHARD & Co., COBLENTZ.

DUBOIS & Co., BORDEAUX.

DEWAR & Co., PERTH.

DURET & Co., COGNAC.

A New Wine List is in course of preparation and will soon be ready.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

STOP! THINK AND CONSIDER.

WHAT we offer you SECURITY in your homes; Immunity from thefts. The circumvention of Rambaux. All these blessings "on airth" are contained in a suite of our Domestic padlocks. Six in number, four Lever, solid brass, steel shackles, imperial guard. Each having a non-interchangeable key, and the suite a Master Key in duplicate to pass all. Absolutely proof against picks and tampering. Price Rs. 10 only.

Apply to

J. H. JOHNSON & Co.,
Pioneer Lockworks, Aligarh, N. W. P.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

STOCK & SHOW ROOMS

9-11, MEDOWS STREET,

BOMBAY.

DELHI CORONATION DARBAR CAMP.

CAMP FURNITURE.

LAWSON TAIT BEDS.

HAVING made arrangements for the delivery of very large quantities of all kinds of CAMP FURNITURE we are in a position TO SELL CHEAPER than any other House in the Trade.

3,000 Lawson Tait Beds at Rs. 20 each.
1,500 Folding Camp Chairs with Carpet Seat at Rs. 3.
3,000 Bentwood Chairs, best make at Rs. 3.
500 Patent Heatherby Folding Tables at Rs. 8-8.

Packing and Delivery at Bombay Railway Station Free.

M. BRESLAUER & Co.,

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

BOMBAY.

BABY GRAND PIANOFORTES.

A NEW SUPPLY TO HAND OF THESE MAGNIFICENT INSTRUMENTS.

This new model of Piano combines the portability of an Upright or Square Piano with the FULNESS of TONE and ALL THE HIGH MUSICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a GRAND PIANOFORTE THE STANDARD INDIAN HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANO is the SMALLEST GRAND PIANO now made by Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE to supersede the well known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now discontinued to build.

CASH RS. 1,200.

ON THE HIRE SYSTEM :—
For 12 months, Rs. 109 per month.
For 24 months, Rs. 59-4 per month.

MARCKS & CO, LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1902.

BRITISH TRADE WITH THE GULF.

THE British Consul-General at Bushire apparently regards the visits of the Russian steamer Korniloff to the Persian Gulf as of more serious importance than has been generally thought. In his newly issued report, to the political section of which we drew attention the other Colonel Kemball reports as "a new feature in this year's trade, the establishment of a direct line of steamers between Russia and the Persian Gulf, inaugurated by the two voyages of the s.s. Korniloff which brought loaf sugar, kerosine oil, gold-lace and piece-goods, etc., of which the statistics are not available". The visits of the Korniloff to the Gulf have been ridiculed and regarded as a fiasco, but Colonel Kemball says it appears likely that British shipping will suffer from more serious competition in the future than has been the case in the past, and although the result of the Russian steamer which took cargo from the Gulf to London could not have been very advantageous to those concerned, it is likely that when trade improves, further attempts will be made in this direction. The heavy subsidies which, it is said, are paid to the Russian steamers will enable them to persevere in their attempts to obtain a share of the trade. The visits of the Korniloff have already had effect in Bushire as the amount of kerosine oil she placed on the market forced down prices from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 3. Still a study of the figures contained in the report is comforting Russia will have to pay subsidies for a very long time if she would secure anything like an appreciable share. It is shown that of 112 vessels with a tonnage of 130,273 which entered the port of Bushire during the year, 109 were British and only three Russian, a decline of two British and an increase of three Russian—three trips of the same steamer by the way—the Russian having taken the place of one Austrian and one Turkish vessel which were on the records last year. Russia aggregated 4,513 tons against British 125,760, so there is still a balance in our favour, to say the least. Trade generally declined during the year, though imports grew—the result not to the transactions in any particular class of goods having proved remunerative, but rather over-speculation, encouraged by some firms of which allowed long credit indiscriminately to whom of little or no means. The exports trade Bushire declined by over fourteen lakhs, from those from Lingah increased by over while to lakhs, the chief items being pearls thirteen lakhs, the former of which alone reported and shells over twelve and a half lakhs, an increase to a scanty rainfall and partial Owing crops in Southern Persia, the year failure of favourable for trade operations. The was not fav to the tune of something like crops failed and famine prices had actually fifty per cent bread-stuffs. Had it not been to be paid for relief which was afforded by for the partial of the fisheries and the plentithe abundance of the date-crop in Turkish ful character Kemball tells us the effect Arabia, Colonel classes would have been on the poorer shipments of wheat were disastrous. No year, prices being far too made through the end of the year the high. Towards the seed, and large quantities embargo was reimposed from India. Treasure of grain were imported included thirty lakhs imported in Bushire dom, nine and a half from the United Kin and over three from millions from Turkey ed twenty-five lakhs Persia. Lingah import ire's forty-three. In altogether, against Bush ball laments as an his report Colonel Kem the transport of unsatisfactory feature o obnoxious practice goods into the interior, the als of impressing resorted to by Persian offici pretexts of public pack animals on various not infrequently emergency. The practice the transport of causes serious dislocation in oyance to the goods, entailing loss and an pressment, it merchants. To secure this in all directions seems the petty officials start in avans which to catch and blackmail all ca uleteers who may come within reach. The m unload their are thus caught, are forced to ls without goods and to work for the offici in order to remuneration. Some muleteers, i vy fines, escape the impressment, pay be ne harsh while others, in order to avoid t ndise in treatment, abandon the laden merch e hills. any part of the road and fly to th goods Meantime, it appears, the abandoned to all lie for an indefinite period exposed f the sorts of risks. Furthermore, when news c ases impressment spreads, all caravan traffic co en for weeks until the oppression subsides. B ng then the list of inconveniences attend an trade with Persia is not at an end. Briti of merchants still suffer from the inattention the Persian Government to their claim against Persian subjects. One of the leading merchants, and a gentleman of great experience in Persia, writing to Colonel Kemball on the subject, says that taking into consideration the social, religious and political conditions of the country, he doubts the possibility of any improvement in the way of the administration of justice, and he rather advises British merchants to exercise more caution in their dealings and to avoid giving indiscriminate credit.

Muscat returns show a decrease in the total value of trade in the year, the imports being responsible, the exports being slightly higher. The Mahommerah report tells us that owing to the failure of crops the trade of that port was generally depressed. A large import of wheat and rice by river boats and coasting craft is recorded. There was a certain demand for rice for the Hawizeh district owing to the shortness of the crop there, due to lowness of the rivers. Hawizeh usually exports rice. The town markets were well supplied with imported food stuffs. There was a large increase in the import of coffee, but this article is chiefly for re-shipment to Koweit. An increase in Russian kerosine oil was due to Indian sailing-boats bringing this article up for sale when coming to buy dates. Prices in consequence dropped from ten shillings to four shillings per case. The trade in Manchester goods shared the general depression, but at the end of December there was a slight revival and increase in demand for Shuster. The principal cotton goods in demand and prices were steady. Trade by caravan routes grew somewhat, that by Ahwaz-Ispahan road being remarkable for the heavier consignments of opium carried. It is stated that owing to the great scarcity of fodder many of the local mules were taken to other districts to feed, and the Ispahan muleteers cannot be induced to take cargo by a route on which their villages are not situated. Caravans with opium have done the distance in 15 days, but usually caravans take 20 days from Ispahan to Ahwaz. The caravan route from Dizful to Khoremabad was practically closed through the year owing to lawlessness of the tribes. Bundar Abbas, the port the Russians are supposed especially to have their eye upon, reports remarkable progress in trade with Great Britain and India, both in exports and imports, but Captain Boxer, vice-consul at that port, declares that the result does not favourably compare with those of the preceding years in recovery from the effects of heavy decline last year. The crops failed last season and a good deal of grain and pulse had to be carried from Karachi. For twelve months up to the middle of last March there has been no rain and, says Captain Boxer, there is no doubt that the country will have to face a famine during the ensuing year. The mercantile community of Bandar Abbas considers that if the telegraphic system of the Persian Gulf cable be extended to that port the trade would be greatly benefited thereby. Finally comes the report of the Bahrein islands which is in every way satisfactory, and it is remarkable that extra briskness of the pearl trade is traced to the increased demand for the gems consequent upon the coronation of King Edward VII.

THE VALUE OF COTTON SEED.

ONE of the most notable features of the trade of India during last year, was the great rise in the exports of cotton seed. In 1895-96 this trade was represented by an export of only 46,362 cwts; in the succeeding four years it fell to considerably below that amount, and then in 1900-01 it showed a sudden rise to 225,000 cwts. This figure is, however, insignificant compared with the trade in cotton seed last year, when the export rose to 2,036,000 cwts or nearly ten times that of the previous twelve months. A variety of reasons have been put forward to account for this great increase, but the most probable explanation is to be found in the advance of prices caused by the greater demand abroad for cotton seed for oil manufacture. This increased request for the seeds has directed attention in India to the possibility of developing a cotton seed oil industry in this country, and a valuable bulletin on the subject has been prepared by Mr. F. G. Sly, the Director of Agriculture in the Central Provinces. In approaching the question, Mr. Sly reproduces an account of the American industry in the manufacture of oil from cotton seed, an industry which has provided profit for farmers and manufacturers from surplus seed which, not a great many years ago, was thrown away as useless. The American cotton oil mills, which are to be found in a number of the Southern States, export immense quantities of oil and cotton seed cake to Europe, where the oil is used in the manufacture of numerous products, from butter substitutes to candles, and from dyes to paints and general oils. In India, however, cotton seed has always been recognised and used as a valuable cattle food, and Mr. Sly observes that oil-cake made from decorticated seed could probably be produced economically in India if the owners of oil factories introduced the best machinery for delinting the seed and removing the hulls. He, however, adds that it seems doubtful whether the Indian agriculturist would really benefit by the sale of his cotton seed to oil factories, and the repurchase of undecorticated cake. From the point of view of the value of cotton seed as a feeding stuff for cattle, the introduction of an industry for extracting oil from the seed might not be an unqualified advantage to the cultivator, but it is not difficult to agree with Mr. Sly that it would be much better than a large export of raw cotton seed. The financial results of such an industry, however, do not seem to be sufficiently remunerative to induce capitalists to embark in the enterprise.

Indian cotton seed contains a less percentage of oil than American and Egyptian, and this fact has to be remembered in estimating the profits of the proposed industry. The market for the crude oil would have to be found abroad and Mr. Sly calculates that the profit on the oil product of a ton of cotton seed exported from Nagpur to Liverpool would be thirteen shillings and four pence.

The export of a ton of cotton seed from Nagpur to Hull at present rates shows a net realisation of £1-15 6, while the same ton of cotton seed sold at Nagpur gives a net realisation of £1-11-10. From the data, admittedly somewhat imperfect, which Mr. Sly has been able to collect, he argues that a cotton seed oil industry at Nagpur would be unprofitable if the value of the seed rises locally to Rs. 9-15 a khandi of 658 lbs., the English market remaining firm at £20 a ton of oil. It would also be unprofitable if English prices of oil fall below £14 17s. 5d. a ton, the cost of cotton seed and realization from residuary products remaining the same, and it likewise would not pay if the results from the residuary products fell below £1 5s. 9d. per ton of seed crushed, other items remaining the same. Considering the advantages of an export trade in the seeds on the rates above quoted, it is seen that it becomes unprofitable to export cotton seed when Nagpur prices rise to Rs. 7-14-0 a khandi, the English market remaining constant at £ 8s. per ton, and also when English prices fall to £4 4s. 4d., the Nagpur market remaining constant at Rs. 7 a khandi. From these estimates, the Director of Agriculture in the Central Provinces concludes that the financial success of a cotton seed oil industry is very doubtful in India, where the seed has already a considerable commercial value as a cattle food. When it is stated that to establish a well equipped oil mill a capital expenditure of a lakh and a half of rupees is necessary, it will be seen that in India the industry is not likely to attract the investor. In any case it is considered that to deal with the Indian cotton seed with the view of securing full advantage of all by—products special machinery is required, owing to the tenacious nature of the lint adhering to the seed; while the climatic conditions prevent the adoption of methods such as those employed on the continent, where fats are extracted from seeds by means of volatile solvents. The Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has put forward the statement that the increase in the export of cotton seeds is believed to be due largely to the use of bisulphide of carbon on the continent, instead of simple crushing, but the Government Agricultural Chemist has pointed out that it is almost impracticable to utilize naptha and bisulphide of carbon in the same manner in the plains of India. Leaving out of calculation the cost, which in England is 6d. to 8d. per pound, he observes, there would be an enormous wastage in a climate where the temperature of the air approximates the boiling point of the liquids used. It is apparent, therefore, that there is at present little likelihood of the development of a new industry in India by the extraction of oil from cotton seeds. Besides being comparatively deficient in oil, there is not enough money in the seeds to be extracted in this manner. It is more profitable to feed the surplus seed to the cattle.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY DISASTER.

ALTHOUGH as yet only the preliminary official report on the railway calamity at Mangapatnam has been published, one can safely say that there is no reason for the wild rumours which have gained credence and the exaggerated statements which have been published in reference to the accident. The present report deals merely with superficial evidence, but one or two points which are of vital importance are covered by it. In the first place, an explanation is given of the patrolling arrangements on the line in the region of the disaster, and the actual patrolling that was performed on the night of the accident. The men whose duty it is to patrol the line when there is heavy rain started from the station a little after midnight. These were a gang maistry and two men, and they were fully equipped with all the articles necessary for signalling in case of damage to the line. They crossed the bridge, gave the necessary signal to a passing train, and proceeded further along the line placing all the signals as they progressed. Having performed the full length of their patrol, they attempted to return to Mangapatnam but found that that was a physical impossibility, the force of the flood being much too strong for them. Under these circumstances it is highly probable that the collapse of the bridge was instantaneous, that neither one nor a dozen watchmen stationed on the bridge itself could have averted the horror which was in store for the ill-fated mail train. Some who have commented upon the accident appear to forget to some extent the nature of the night. It was not merely a heavy or excessive monsoon downfall which flooded the country. At the time of the accident the rain itself amounted to a deluge. An approximation of the amount of rain which fell is nine inches in two hours. There is not the least doubt that the region of the bridge was deluged by a water spout, and it is sufficient to state that none of the people who have lived in the neighbourhood ever remember such an overwhelming storm. If, then, precautions had been taken by the railway authorities—that is to say precautions such as some people have suggested—it is difficult to see in what way they could have been efficacious under the circumstances. As to the bridge itself, doubtless a good deal more will be said when expert evidence on the subject is given. At present only the broad outlines of the nature and extent of the damage are afforded, and they are not such as to give a clear idea of what caused the actual collapse. As to the number of lives lost in the disaster, the report gives what will no doubt prove a very close approximation. The number of tickets issued was 144, and the officials numbered nine. Up to the present 64 bodies have been recovered, and the number not yet accounted for is 24. Of these it may be assumed, from the evidence which has been gathered, that at least nine went to Mangapatnam or other villages in the neighbourhood of the accident, and it is therefore very probable that 79 persons perished in the disaster. The bridge has been in existence for 34 years and during that period no flood higher than five feet has been observed. The present flood rose to a height of about 13 feet. That the circumstances were unique is therefore obvious, and it seems hardly possible that very much more information, apart from detailed evidence, will be gathered.

WE understand that the dies of the Mahsud medal are expected from Home very shortly.

WE are glad to hear that His Excellency the Viceroy, though still confined to his room, is making good progress.

SIR EDWARD LAW, Financial Member, arrived at Simla on Monday, and took over charge from Mr. Finlay

Two interesting annual reports are now in the final course of preparation in the Public Works Department, one on irrigation, and the other on telegraphs They will both be published shortly.

THE battleship Renown in which the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will come out to India was launched at Pembroke in May 1895, having been laid down in February 1893. She is of steel, sheathed and coppered and has two screws, 2 hooded barbettes, 2 funnels abreast, 2 military masts with 2 tops on the fore, and 1 on the main mast. Her dimensions are: length, 380 ft.; and beam, 72 ft. 4 inches Her mean draught is 26 feet 9 in. and she has a displacement of 12,350 tons. Her I. H. P. natural draught is 10,000 which is equal to a speed of 17 knots and with forced draught 12,000, equal to 18 knots. Her coal capacity is 1280-1800 tons equal to 7,200 miles at 10 knots. Her most economical rate of steaming is 6,000 I. H. P. equal to 15 knots. Her engines which are by Mandslay consist of 2 sets of vertical triple expansion and she has cylindrical boilers. Her armour consists of partial 6 to 8 in. Harveyed belt, cross bulkheads, 6 to 10 in. Harveyed. maindeck casemates (6), 2 to 6 in.; upper deck casemates (4) 4 in.; barbettes 10 in.; conning tower, 10 in.; pro deck, 2 to 3 in. Her armament consists of 4-10 in. B 10-6 in. Q; 12-12 Pr. Q; 2-12 Pr. boat: 12-3 Pr. Q; 8-45 [illegible] Maxims. Torpedo tubes (18 in.), 5; four [illegible]rged. Torpedoes carried (18 in.), 17 (3 [illegible] boat) 5. Her complement numbers 674.

A YANKEE SENSATION.

AMERICAN MILLIONAIRES' GAMBLING MANIA.

BY JULIAN RALPH.

THERE has never been known in America such a fever for gambling or such an unblushing misuse of wealth as has characterised the present season at Saratoga Springs, in New York State. It is a direct and perhaps natural result of the sudden accumulation of vast fortunes, either by the formation of trusts, by speculations in the share market, or by inheritance. It is also the first pubilc display of the assumed superiority to the ordinary conventions of those millionaires who are in the smart set of New York and whose manners and morals, in at least a few notable instances have led to the popular saying that "they behave as if they were a law unto themselves." The whole country has been startled by the degree of demoralisation revealed in the daily despatches from Saratoga and already the politicians who oppose the party of President Roosevelt are planning to make great use of the scandal in the approaching campaign for the control of New York. They propose to do this because Saratoga Springs is a Republican stronghold, whose chief politician or "boss" is a close friend of the Republican Governor, Odell, himself a close political friend of Mr. Roosevelt.

A HISTORIC SPA.

A few words, writes Mr. Julian Ralph in the "Daily Express", are necessary in description of Saratoga. It is renowned for its curative springs of iron chalybeate, sulphur, salt, magnesia, and other properties, and has been a resort for invalids and for families for nearly eight decades. Its waters were valued by the Red Indians before the British settled there, and its first notable white visitor was Sir William Johnson, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Colonies. Near here the British General Burgoyne and the Americans under General Gates fought an important battle.

Until the opening of the Civil War in 1861 Saratoga was resorted to by many wealthy southern families of the aristocratic planter class, and became first among the inland American summer resorts. After the war it never quite recovered its former distinction. It grew to have a large permanent population, and to entertain perhaps 50,000 visitors every summer, but these were either quiet families boarding in the village houses, wealthy invalids and persons of great age, or turfmen and politicians.

Alexander T. Stewards, the first great merchant in America, and Commodore Vanderbilt, the founder of the wealth of the family of that name—though neither man was recognised by fashionable society—were concerned in erecting there two enormous hotels.

These enclose park-like courts, whose sides measure more than a quarter of a mile. They each house 1,500 visitors in the season. They contain suites, called "cottages," intended for very wealthy families, and were designed to offer the most costly board and lodging obtainable at any resort

HOW GAMBLING INTRUDED.

But the place languished, and one of the hotels failed, and could only be leased upon a new and comparatively small valuation. In the meantime a politician named John Morrissey, who had been a pugilist, opened a pretentious gambling-house called the Saratoga Clubhouse—a noble mansion, in ample and beautiful grounds, and containing a restaurant of the very highest class. This was a quarter of a century ago; four gamblers have managed "the club"; it has never been closed, and it is to-day conducted by Richard Canfield, of New York City, a gambler of extraordinary traits, who is a man of polished manners, a connoisseur of paintings and ceremics, a noted collector, a man of excellent family, and, it is said, a graduate of Harvard College.

He spends large sums in the village. He has bought and turned into a park a large tract given up to shabby booths and the pleasures of disorderly persons. He is so popular that neither the pulpit nor the Press has attacked him or his sumptuously fitted "hell."

The village is afflicted with a moral palsy. Its people deliberately weighed the cost and the profit of allowing their beautiful community to become the resort of gamblers, and voted—in effect, several times—for non-interference with this vice in any of its forms. One inevitable result came three or four years ago, when many disreputable, rowdy, and, in gamblers' parlance, "crooked" gaming places were fastened upon the place, and the once famous and well-managed race track fell into the hands of a disreputable clique and was shunned by all decent persons.

Two years ago Mr. William C. Whitney, a multimillionaire and ex-Secretary of the Navy, volunteered to give his money and lend his name and those of several of the leading patrons of the turf to a rehabilitation of the racecourse, on condition that the low gambling-houses, pool rooms, and other disgraceful resorts be closed, and their backers be driven out of Saratoga or out of business.

A PARTIAL PURGE.

The village authorities agreed to the bargain, drove out the low gamblers and disreputable parasites of the turf, and Mr. Whitney and his associates—nearly all leaders in the fashionable world and men of great wealth—spent more than £60,000 upon the racecourse. Instead of driving out all the gamblers the village authorities allowed six to maintain houses fully equipped with expensive gambling paraphernalia, and these do business in the village to-day.

All this is of value to the reader, because it is a distinctly an American state of affairs. Here, even more than in England, what may be called the Exeter Hall influence controls public morals. Nowhere except in far Western mining camps in earlier days have we know a community, small or large, to tolerate or protect gaming-houses. At Long Branch two or three such places had a precarious existence for a short time, and are now closed. At Newport and elsewhere a single resort has prospered by means of secrecy and the admission of only a trusted few to the gaming parlours. Saratoga stands alone in protecting and encouraging gambling to an extent unknown perhaps in Europe.

This summer, attracted by the high social standing of the managers of racecourse the devotees of fashion and many millionaires, who more or less hopelessly aim at joining the fashionables, together with a crowd of Stock Exchange speculators, gamblers, and spendthrift heirs to great fortunes, met at Saratoga at the end of August.

Then came scenes and practices wholly new to any large or respectable element of American life. Gains and losses of £1,000 to £3,000 were made almost daily upon single entries at the races or in short evening visits to the Saratoga Club. In the first ten days one millionaire had lost £10,000 upon the racecourse. A noted speculator and railway "magnate" went day after day into the betting ring at the "track" and laid wagers of £ 00 each with every bookmaker who would take his bets.

The fashionable and wealthy coterie from New York City employed a commissioner to go the rounds of their boxes on the grand stand, and register and place their wagers on the six daily races. Other agents performed similar services for the general public, and the contagion of betting spread until not only the wives and daughters of the millionaires, but their maids and the governesses in their employ fell to betting; and, farther yet, the matrons and misses in the public portion of the great stand, the heads of families, and the half-grown children, from watching the fashionables, fell to imitating them. Betting so general, betting with such large sums, and betting by girls, boys, and wives in respectable circles, had never been known in America before.

DINING AND GAMING.

The restaurant opens out of the great gambling parlour, and commands a view of the tables and the players. The result of this and of the midsummer madness of the visiting population has been that the women at the dining tables have frequently sent the men into the gaming parlour to "lay a hundred dollars on the red and see what will happen," or to put twenty dollars (£4) upon some number of which they have thought or dreamed. And more frequently, men entertaining ladies at dinner have gone into the gaming room to play and make presents of their winnings to the ladies while waiting for their meal to be served. All this is brand new to the people on this side of the ocean.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GOVERNMENT AND THE SHIPPING COMBINE.

ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE CUNARD CO.

AMOUNT OF THE SUBSIDY.

LONDON, OCT. 1.

Mr. Gerald Balfour speaking at the Cutlers Feast at Sheffield announced the arrangement Government has made with the Cunard Company and Mr Morgan.

The Cunard Company have pledged themselves to remain in every respect a British company, and to construct two new vessels which, with the entire fleet, will remain at the disposal of the Admiralty The Cunard Company will also receive a Government subsidy of £150,000 per annum.

The Government's agreement with Mr. Morgan was to secure that all the British companies in the combination should remain really British.

LORD KITCHENER AND THE WAR.

SPEECH AT SHEFFIELD.

THE DUTY OF A COMMANDER.

NO KIDGLOVE WARFARE.

Lord Kitchener speaking at the Cutlers Feast at Sheffield paid a high tribute to the conduct of the troops in the South Africa war, he said, "must at all times be a source of terrible suffering but he could not agree with the advocates of kidglove warfare. It is the manifest duty of every commander to use every effort within the rules of warfare to bring hostilities as rapidly as possible to a successful conclusion.

THE UNREST IN IRELAND.

ANOTHER M. P. SENTENCED.

FOUR MONTHS FOR MR. ROCHE.

Mr. Roche, M. P., has been sentenced by the Crimes Court of Galway to four months' imprisonment of which two months are with hard labour for intimidating speeches.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

AUSTRALIA TO BE REPRESENTED.

In response to an invitation Australia will be officially represented at the Delhi Durbar, but is not sending troops.

THE BOER GENERALS.

AUDIENCE OF THE KAISER.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

According to information derived from Boer sources, the Kaiser has promised an audience. It is also hoped by the Generals that they will secure a reception by the Tsar.

THE DEATH OF ZOLA.

ANTI-DREYFUSITES' SAVAGE GLEE.

The French Press is full of glowing tributes to Zola's great qualities and to the force and power of his writings. The only note of discord is that struck by a few papers which are unable to forgive his action of championing Dreyfus.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 1.

An "Indian Daily News" special cablegram, dated London the 30th inst., states :—

The boulevards in Paris to-day are thronged with anti-Dreyfusites, who exhibited savage joy at Zola's death.

Madame Zola spent a sleepless night. She constantly asks for her husband and is unaware that he is dead.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRANCE AND ITALY.

ITALIAN CRUISER AT ALGIERS.

CORDIAL RECEPTION.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

The Duke of the Abruzzi, commanding an Italian cruiser, is visiting Algiers, where he had a most cordial reception by the authorities. The Governor-General telegraphed expressing his regret at his absence. General Warnier, representing him, gave a banquet in the Duke's honour. The most cordial toasts including references to Solferino were drunk.

CHOLERA IN THE PHILIPPINES.

TERRIBLE RAVAGES.

POPULATION PANIC-STRICKEN.

Cholera is making fearful ravages in the Philippines. There are a thousand cases daily in some towns. People are fleeing to the mountains leaving the dead unburied and the dying uncared for.

NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL IN HONGKONG.

Sir Henry Berkeley has been appointed Attorney General in Hongkong.

[The Hon. Sir Henry Spencer Berkeley, K. C. has been Chief Justice of Fiji since 1888. He was born in 1851 and was called to the Bar in the Inner Temple in 1873. He was appointed Solicitor-General in the Leeward Islands in 1878, and was Attorney-General, Fiji, from 1885 to 1888. He was knighted in 1896.]

THE REVENUE.

The revenue for the quarter is £30,156,175 as compared with £28,636,347 for the corresponding period of 1901.

THE DELHI MANŒUVRES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 1.

An Adjutant General's Department memorandum is issued which states that the Commander-in-Chief hopes that the fullest advantage will be taken to test the regimental training of the troops to be assembled for the Delhi Manœuvres, next December, by practicing such movements and combinations of the three arms as would be likely to come into play in operations of war, nothing being attempted that would be impossible under service conditions so that all ranks may carry away with them valuable lessons for future guidance. The memorandum goes on to deprecate undue interference with commanders of small units; points out the need of an intelligent arrangement of the general plan; and recapitulates the chief lessons of the Boer War in regard to value of mobility, utilisation of cover, and difficulty of cohesion, and need of open formation in attack. At the same time it reminds commanders that they must not be led astray by too servile imitation of South African tactics which would have been impossible against an enemy possessed of cavalry commanded by generals trained in European methods and prepared to make counter attacks. Cavalry for purposes of the manœuvres are to be considered to be armed with the rifles which, it is hoped, will shortly be given them. Range of guns is to be taken as up to ten thousand yards for five inch, up to six thousand for field, and up to eight thousand for thirty pounders. Every endeavour is to be made to utilise cover for guns, and experiments are suggested to ascertain how fire of widely disposed batteries can be concentrated, and unity of command best maintained. Cavalry are to be freely used in attack to assist other arms.

DEATHS FROM PLAGUE IN INDIA.

The number of deaths from plague in India, last week, was within twenty-five thousand; of which ten thousand: Bombay Presidency reporting 7,384, Mysore 1,094, United Provinces 745, and Madras Presidency 322.

THE SMALL CAUSE COURT ACT.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 1.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce in a long letter to the local Government, recommends the repeal of Section 39 of the Presidency Small Cause Court Act, 1882, and asks that the right of appeal should be given in all cases in which the subject matter is between Rs. 1000 and Rs. 2000 in amount or value.

THE OPPOSITION TO THE EDUCATION BILL.

LIBERALS AND THE IRISH NATIONALISTS.

ATTEMPT TO CORNER THE GOVERNMENT.

The "Indian Daily News" London correspondent cables :—

Strong attempts are being made by the Liberals and others to induce the Irish Nationalists to withdraw their support from the Education Bill with the object of cornering the Government.

FORTHCOMING WEDDING.

The wedding of Miss Henry, daughter of Quarter Master General Henry and Lieut. Dashwood, R. I. R., A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy, is fixed for January next in Calcutta.

SIR JOHN WOODBURN'S ILLNESS.

It is officially stated that the Lieutenant-Governor is now out of danger and is making rapid progress towards recovery.

THE EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

ARRANGED TO TRANSHIP PASSENGERS.

In view of the large crowds which flock to Darjeeling yearly during the durga pooja holidays the Eastern Bengal State Railway has made special arrangements to tranship passengers across until the breaches on their line of the Darjeeling Railway have been completely cleared from landslips.

STRIKE OF GHARRYWALLAS AT RANGOON.

DRIVERS OBJECT TO BE PHOTOGRAPHED.

RANGOON, OCT. 1.

A strike commenced to-day amongst the "ticcagharry" drivers here, and great public inconvenience is being caused thereby. The grievance of the gharry drivers is due to a resolution recently adopted by the Municipal Committee compelling them to be photographed and provide themselves with uniforms, for both of which they will be charged.

Another grievance is that they have to take out licenses quarterly instead of yearly.

The Municipal President is parleying with the strikers.

FOOTBALL AT RANGOON.

THE WALTER LOCKE SHIELD.

The final in the Walter Locke Shield Football Competition was played last evening, before a large crowd between the Buffs, from Shwebo and Bhamo, and the West Ridings, stationed at Rangoon. The Buffs won by one goal to love. Brigadier-General Simpson presented the shield and medals to the winners.

NEWS.

ADDRESS FROM THE VICEROY ANTICIPATED.

DR. POLLEN APPOINTED AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

The "Simla News" learns that his Excellency the Viceroy will deliver an address at the inaugural meeting of the Police Commission here on the 15th instant, and reports that the Hon. Dr. Pollen of the Bombay Civil Service, leaves India shortly to take up an appointment at the India Office also that Mr. Harrison on relief by Mr. Stewart Wilson in Punjab becomes Postmaster General of Madras.

RACING AT POONA.

FOURTH DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 1.

To-day being the Cup day, Lord Northcote with Staff came in state on the course. There was also a lunch at the Club, Lord Northcote presiding. The attendance was larger than on the preceding occasion at the grand stand, which was packed. The cup was won by the Maharaja of Holkar's Gallant; and three races were won by the Aga S. Shah's stables.

The Merchants' Cup—Rs. 2,000, out of which 2nd to receive Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Country Bred Horses. Distance—1 mile.

H H Aga Khan's b ch m Recollect 8st ..... Heeroo 1
Mrs Florence A Russell's b gbg Upstart 10st ... Cowell 2
H H Aga Khan's br ch m Evensong 9st 4lbs .. Robinson 3
Captain Kennard's b ch g Wisdom 9st 9lbs ... Southall 4
Mr A N Dass' b ch h High Tide 9st 0
Major A Jones' b ch g Philomel 7st 6lbs 0
Colonel Beaver's b ch h Regularity 6st 7lbs 0

Recollect won by three-fourths of a length; half a length between the 2nd and 3rd horse. Time—1 min. 50 1-5 secs.

The Lawn Stakes—Rs. 2,000 out of which second receives Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arabs 13·3 and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's b a h Oriental 8st 11lbs ..... Robinson 1
Lieut-Col Desaraj Urs' g a h Pharmigan 8st 5lbs ..... Cowell 2
Messrs Mathuradass Goculdass and Anandji Nandji's b a h Shaiboob 8st 7lbs ..... C B Mehomed 3
Th Baldeo Sahai's g a h Fruit Salt 9st 2lbs ..... Hoyt 4
Mr Cross' ch a h Paleface 8st 10lbs 0
Mr R R S's b a h Rose 8st 9lbs 0
Colonel Beaver's g a h Marmion 8st 8lbs 0
Mr Mathuradass Goculdass' g a h Grey Fox 8st 5lbs ... 0
H H the Kour Saheb of Patiala's ch a h Shah Jehan 7st 11lbs 0
Chief of Bhalsai's g a h Reputation 7st 7lbs 0
Mr Murray's g a h Hypocrite 7st 5lbs 0
Mr Faraj bin Sanai's b a h Nasaralia 6st 5lbs 0

Oriental won by half a length; same distance between the 2nd and 3rd horse. Time—1 min. 8 3-5 secs.

The Stewards Purse—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Horses which have not won race value Rs. 2,000 or over. Distance—1 1-4 miles

Aga S Shah's br ans g Swiftsure 9st ..... Cowell 1
Mr N R Chowdhury's br ans g Wild Raven 9st 6lbs ... Peston 2
Mr A A Apcar's br ans g Milburn 6st 12lbs ... O'Neil 3
Mr A W P's ch ans g Fitzeros 8st 11b ..... Hoyt 4
H H the Kour Saheb of Patiala's bl ans g Pope 8st 11lbs 0
Messrs Mahomedalli Mahomedbhoy and Co's b ans g Planet 8st 8lbs 0
Mr R R S's br ans g Dumbell 8st 2lbs 0
H H the Kour Saheb of Patiala's br ans g Stoddart 8st 0
Nawab Jafar Ali Khan's b ans g Trustee 7st 9lbs 0
Mr Cross' b ans g Orion 7st 8lbs 0
Lieut Col Desaraj Urs' b ans g Trenton 7st 4lbs 0

Swiftsure won by half a length; same distance between the 2nd and 3rd horse. Time—2 mins. 13 2-5 secs.

The Governor's Cup—Rs. 4,000 (Rs. 1,000 presented by H E the Right Hon'ble Lord Northcote, G C I E, and the balance from the fund,) the second to receive Rs. 600, and the third Rs. 300, out of the entire stake. A Handicap for Arabs. Distance—R O and distance.

H H Maharaja Holkar's ch a h Gallant 7st 12lbs ..... C B Mehomed 1
Mr R D Sethna's b a h Regal 7st 8lbs ..... Hoyt 2
Mr F al Garda's br a h Marmujes 8st 3lbs .. Robinson 3
H H the Kour Saheb of Patiala's b a h Br and 8st 5lbs Southall 4
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Mameloke 9st 12lbs 0
Mr Phiroze's b a h Muswood 9st 1lb 0
Mr A M Amer's b a h Hyderi 8st 13lbs 0
Lieut-Col Desaraj Urs' ch a h Rubrio 7st 13lbs 0
Aga S Shah's b a h Nevermore 7st 8lbs 0
Mr A R Amer's b a h Turkish Flag II 7st 6lbs 0
Mr A M Bushari's b a h Admirer 7st 2lbs 0
Mr James' ch a h Saudow 7st 1lb 0
Mr Ali bin Tablib's b a h Moon 6st 4lbs 0

Gallant won by three-quarters of a length: a head between the 2nd and 3rd horse. Time—3 mins. 7 2-5 secs.

The Ganeshkhind Stakes—Rs. 3,500, out of which second receives Rs. 500, and third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Horses. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr J B's b ans h Veneda 8st 9lbs ..... Ramshaw 1
Mr A A Apcar's b ans g Stand Off 9st 9lbs ... Robinson 2
Mr D D's b ans g Roscommon 7st ..... Banvard 3
Mr A A Apcar's b ans g Malta 8st 2lbs ..... O'Neil 4
H H Aga Khan's br ans g Beadsman 8st 11lbs 0
Mr N R Chowdhury's bl ans m Amourette 8st 3lbs ... 0
Mr Murdoch's b ans g Spark 7st 12lbs 0
H H the Kour Saheb of Patiala's ch ans h Vigorous 7st 11lbs 0
Mr Hajibhoy Vishram's b ans g Harpist 7st 3lbs 0

Veneda won by half a length; 6 3-4 lengths between the 2nd and 3rd horse. Time—1 min. 18 secs.

The Coronation Stakes—Rs. 3,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the 3rd Rs. 200. A Handicap for ponies 14·2 and unner. Distance—7 furlongs.

Lieut-Col Desaraj Urs' b ans g Minimus 9st 7lbs ..... Robinson 1
Mr R R S's ch ans m Amarosa 8st 9lbs ..... Penton 2
H H the Kour Saheb of Patiala's br ans m Malice 8st 10lbs ..... Southall 3
Mr A W P's b ans m Min 9st 10lbs ..... Hoyt 4
Mr Percy Fischer's b ans m Key West 9st 2lbs 0
Messrs Mathuradass Goculdass and Anandji Nanji's b ans m Olga 8st 12lbs 0
Mr Percy Fischer's br c h Wink 8st 11lbs 0
Mr F J Preston's b g m Lady Smith II 8st 11lbs 0
Mr A W P's ch ans g Freetrade 8st 4lbs 0
Mr A Sattar's b ans m Beccles 8st 0
Messrs Mathuradass Goculdass and Anandji Nanji's b ans m Annie Laurie 7st 13lbs 0
Lieut-Col Desaraj Urs' gr ans m Acme 7st 12lbs 0
Mr F J Preston's ch g g New Oswestry 7st 9lbs 0
Mr Hajibhoy Vishram's br ans m Nautilus 7st 9lbs ... 0
Mr Cross' b ans m Bandicoot 7st 3lbs 0
Messrs Mahomedalli Mahomedbhoy and Co's b ans m Miss Birnie 6st 0

Minimus won by the length of the neck; 1 3-4 lengths between the 2nd and 3rd horse. Time—1 min. 34 2-5 secs.

A SOLDIER DROWNED.

MANDALAY, OCTOBER 1.

Private Sessman, Royal Fusiliers, one of the escort in charge of military prisoners being taken to Thayetmyo, accidentally fell into the river as the steamer was leaving Mandalay yesterday. The body was found this morning.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTAINS Tomkins, 28th Punjab Infantry; Pinney, 1st Central India Horse; Sellar, Kings Own Scottish Borderers, are appointed temporary Deputy Asst. Quarter Masters General in connection with the Delhi Coronation Durbar, and Kally Charn, late serang 7th Army Headquarters and Mutiny Veteran, has been invited to attend the Durbar.

Companies 94 and 86, Garrison Artillery, at Malta, embark for India in November to relieve companies 55 and 54, now at Attock, which go to Aden, companies 41 and 39 proceeding home.

No 65 Company, Garrison Artillery, will carry out its annual winter practice at Karachi, instead of Bombay.

BOMBAY, ARRIVALS, OCTOBER 1.—Swettenham, Capt, Punj R.A., on transfer from Mooltan.
Ritchie, Lt, Beng 2nd S. Lancashire, on leave from Chakrata.
Chaldecott, Lt, Bo R. E., on transfer from Quetta.
DEPARTURES, OCTOBER 1.—Chaldecott, Lt, Bo R. E., on duty to Aden.
Swettenham, Capt, Punj R. A., on duty to Aden.

THUNDERSTORMS have been very infrequent in Japan this year. The other day a violent thunderstorm swept over a portion of Fukuoka prefecture and did much damage. Hail fell in the Mii district during the storm, some of the hail-stones measuring over half-an-inch in diameter. At Asakura three persons were killed by lightning, and at Mii and Mitsuma several houses were burnt and people and animals injured.

THE news from Acheen about the recent successful surprises of patrols by Achinese have aroused a painful impression in Holland. The Achinese, it is evident, are as daring as ever, despite thirty years of warfare, and those who keep the field continue to be irreconcilable. Such onslaughts were seldom heard of a few years ago. Now they are becoming too common. The fault is said to lie in not sending troops enough to the seat of disturbance. The result is that in the remoter districts the enemy actually outnumber the forces of the Government, and can come into action in overwhelming strength.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE WEATHER IN BRITAIN.

DAMAGE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

London, September 14th.—During a violent storm in Scotland two workmen were blown off the Tay Bridge and killed.

The damage caused by the recent hailstorms to the hop and fruit crops in Mid-Kent is estimated at £100,000.

A mass of drifted hailstones nearly filled a cutting 40yds. long, 10ft. wide, and 6ft. deep.

AMERICA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

PROSPECTS OF RECIPROCITY.

London, Sept. 14th.—The United States officials at Washington are not sanguine of a reciprocity treaty being arranged with Newfoundland, owing to the Senate's general attitude with regard to commerce.

[It was announced some days ago that Sir Robert Bond, the Newfoundland Premier, was on a visit to Washington with the object, if possible, of arranging a reciprocity treaty.]

THE VENEZUELAN REVOLUTION.

GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL MATOS.

London, September 14th.—A decree has been promulgated at Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, ordering that General Matos, the revolutionary leader, shall be tried for treason. He is accused of having offered, if successful in the present conflict, to allow outside capitalists to control Venezuela's finances. The Venezuelan Consul at Liverpool is said to have reported the offer in England.

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

London, September 14th.—Russia, it is stated, intends to station shallow-draught gunboats and torpedo boats on the Amur River, which forms the boundary of Manchuria and Siberia.

ANTI-SEMITE RIOT IN RUSSIA.

JEWISH SHOPS WRECKED.

An anti-Semite riot is reported from Czenstochau, a town of Russian Poland. A mob, on slight provocation, wrecked the Jewish shops, wounded a dozen of their occupants, and stoned the troops. Two of the rioters were killed, five were wounded.

THE FRENCH LAW OF ASSOCIATIONS.

ATTITUDE OF THE POPE.

London, Sept. 15th.—M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the Times, states that this Holiness the Pope, in an Apostolical Brief to Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, refers moderately, but sadly, to the action that is being taken under the Associations' Law against the Roman Catholic schools in France. His Holiness is, it is stated, evidently anxious not to provoke a denunciation of the Concordat.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

APPOINTMENT OF A STORES' AUDITOR.

An urgent meeting of the Corporation called for the purpose of considering a report of the committee appointed on the question of carrying out a verification and audit of Municipal Stores and Stores Accounts was held in the Council Chamber of the Municipal Offices yesterday. Mr. Muljl B. Barbhaya presided.

The following was the Committee's report :—

The Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution " to enquire into and report on the present system and organization of Municipal stores and to make suggestions and recommendations for putting them on a proper basis," beg to report that after some difficulty the Commissioner has been able to find a suitable officer for carrying out a complete and independent verification and audit of the Stores and Stores Accounts in Mr. Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Auditor, Railways, who has been recommended by his superiors as thoroughly well qualified for doing the required work. It is expected that Government will give permission to Mr. Wheeler to undertake the work and that it will take him from two to three months to arrange a revised and simplified system of store accounts, see it brought into force, and have a sufficiently detailed stock-taking made. As to remuneration the Committee think, after making necessary enquiries, that a lump sum of Rs. 1,500 might be paid. The Committee accordingly recommended the appointment of Mr. Wheeler and the payment to him of a lump sum of 1,500 for the whole work. For verifying stock Mr. Wheeler must have the assistance of a couple of men for a month or so, and it seems desirable to ask him to bring his own men. The Committee, therefore, beg to recommend further that the Corporation approve of the employment of two assistants for Mr. Wheeler on such remuneration as the Commissioner may deem reasonable.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved: That the report, dated the 25th September 1902, of the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 7449, dated the 12th September 1901, " to enquire into and report on the present system and organisation of Municipal Stores and to make suggestions and recommendations for putting them on a proper basis, be approved and adopted. (2) That the Corporation approve of (a) the appointment of Mr. Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Auditor Railways, for the purpose of carrying out a careful and complete verification and audit of Municipal Stores and Stores Accounts on a remuneration of Rs. 1,500 for the whole work; and (b) the appointment of the assistants to Mr. Wheeler on such remuneration as the Commissioner may deem reasonable, and will be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction the necessary grant for the purpose, (3) That Mr. Wheeler should submit to the Corporation through the Commissioner a full and detailed report as to the work done by him and the results of his examination and audit and state particularly how far book balances have been found to represent factual stock.

The Hon. Sir. Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the resolution. Dr. Sukhia having spoken Mr. Macdonald said he was quite in agreement with the appointment of Mr. Wheeler but he wished to dissociate himself from the idea which was current that they had been done on account of failure on the part of the Chief Accountant.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola. No? No

The President: Why bring that question?

Mr. MacDonald continuing, said he wished it to be clearly understood that while he agreed with the resolution he did so on the understanding that there was no reflection on Chief Accountant.

Replying the Ibrahim Rahimtoola said there was no reflection on the Chief Accountant. The object of the resolution was to ascertain satisfactorily and by means of outside evidence whether the actual stock in the Municipal Stores corresponded with what they had in their books when that was done Mr. Wheeler would consult with the Municipal Commissioner and with the Chief Accountant and formulate certain schedules in regard to the accounts of that Department. Then schedules would be placed before the Corporation and the Corporation would have a full opportunity of making any alterations in them that might be thought desirable. The Committee desired to ascertain from outside evidence the actual quantities and particular articles of stores which they possessed and the primary duty of Mr. Wheeler would be to take a full inventory of the stores.

The proposition was carried; and the meeting accordingly adjourned.

THE CORONATION CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY.

A PUBLIC meeting of the citizens of Bombay convened at the instance of the Sheriff will be held this evening at the Town Hall to consider the advisability of adopting measure in the City of Bombay for the commemoration of the Coronation of their most Gracious Majesties King-Emperor Edward VII and Queen Alexandra. The Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, will preside, and several prominent citizens, including the Hon. Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyebjee, the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Mr. Muljee B. Bharbaya will appear. [Resolution will be adopted to celebrate the auspicious occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi by public rejoicings and festivities and illuminations throughout the City; to appoint a Committee for the purpose of collecting subscriptions and making all requisite arrangements in connection with the festivities; and to invite the Corporation of Bombay and other public bodies in general to co-operate in arranging for the celebrations.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald presiding. There were present Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Hajee Yusuf Hajee Ismail, Mr. Vithaldas Damoder, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee and Mr. S. D. Khote.

OLD PIPES.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner stating that the Corporation under their resolution dated 1st May, accorded sanction to the provision of two approach roads at a cost of Rs. 2,100 at the Mahim Burning and Burial Ground to afford facilities of access to the funeral parties during the monsoon. At one of the approach roads a nullah had to be bridged over and for this purpose four old 32" pipes in charge of the Water Department, weighing 139 cwts. 1 qr. and 6 lbs., had to be used. These pipes were shown in the books at a value of Rs. 5-9-10 per cwt., amounting to Rs 782-2-1, but as they were really old their value should have been entered at Rs. 3 per cent, showing a total of Rs. 417-14-7. The difference between the book value and the cost at which the pipes ordered to be used came to Rs. 364 4 0. The Commissioner now requested the sanction of the Committee and the Corporation to write off the difference.

The Chairman said these pipes were used for twenty years and then they were dug up and removed to the store department.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola remarked that the pipes having remained under ground for twenty years must have been deteriorated. But when they were removed and taken to the Store Department, their value must have been entered according to the rate then ruling in the markets, the original price having ceased. This clearly indicated the manner in which the accounts were kept in the store department.

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to give the necessary sanction.

SALARY OF THE ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.

A letter from the Commissioner with regard to the salary and allowance of Mr. P. W. Michael, 2nd Assistant Assessor, Bombay Municipality: was considered. The Commissioner in his letter stated, Mr. L. W. Michael was confirmed on the 9th February 1897 as Assistant Assessor on a salary of Rs. 250 plus Rs. 50 conveyance allowance, the minimum pay fixed in the Schedule, which, however, came into force from the 1st of March 1897. Before he was confirmed he had acted as Assistant Assessor for a period aggregating nearly 3 1-2 months, and as the salary of the appointment was Rs. 350 plus 50 conveyance allowance, he was drawing acting allowance on the average salary of the three Assistant Assessor under the rules. The salary, therefore, he was actually drawing was at the time of confirmation Rs. 275 plus 50 conveyance allowance. When he was confirmed he was given the salary of Rs. 250 rising to 300 plus 50 conveyance allowance. According to the Schedule which was to come into force from the 1st of March following his appointment, Mr. Michael then requested that he should be allowed the pay of the Schedule then in force, viz. Rs. 350 plus Rs. 50 conveyance allowance, but the Commissioner decided that as the New Schedule was to come into force in ten days' time it must be followed. Mr. Michael then represented that under Article 170 of the Civil Service Regulations he was entitled to draw pay at the rate of Rs. 275 per month from the 1st of March 1897 and Rs. 280 per month from the 1st of September 1897.

Mr. Michael should be granted the increment of Rs. 10 from 14th March 1902 and Rs. 20 from 1st June 1902, to which I request the sanction of the Standing Committee, thus making his pay Rs. 310 plus 50 conveyance allowance from 14th March 1902 and Rs. 320 plus 50 conveyance allowance from 1st June 1902.

As the Commissioner was not present at the meeting, the consideration of the matter was postponed to the next meeting.

MUNICIPAL TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATION.

The Committee sanctioned the renewal of the agreement with the Bombay Telephonic Company for maintaining telephonic communication with the Municipal Telephonic stations from the 1st April last to the 28th November next on the same terms as before.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

WELSH REGIMENT vs. WEST YORKS.

It is rather a pity that it has not been possible to obtain a bigger entry in the Bombay Gymkhana Rugby Tournament. Nevertheless a good deal of interest was taken in the opening game of the competition which was played last evening on the Cooperage between the teams of the Welsh Regiment and the West Yorkshires. The Welsh Regiment have a splendid tournament record. They won the Calcutta Senior Cup a little over a week ago. They have come direct from Madras where they succeeded in winning the annual tournament of that city for the third year in succession, and they, of course, have carried off first honours in the Bombay Tournament for the past eight year. Although the odds were therefore considerably in favour of the Welsh a good deal of interest was taken in the match.

The game opened very fast and early on the Welsh forced their way down and Thomas dropped a splendid goal from just beyond the centre line. A series of scrimmages followed close upon touch. Jones got the ball over but Watts failed to convert. A fine burst by the Yorkshiremen followed, Whitehouse getting away, but his career was very cleverly stopped by Williams, who tackled splendidly for the Welsh. By a pretty bit of passing the front line got right away and Watts got down easily into touch. This time Jones made no mistake and dropped the ball neatly between the posts. Very shortly afterwards half-time was called, the Welshmen crossing over twelve points to the good.

In the second half the West Yorks went off very pluckily and forced the game. For some time the Welshmen were penned up in their own twenty five. At length, however, the game opened out and Whitehouse put in a capital drop kick almost from the centre line. He judged the wind very cleverly, but the ball struck the cross bar and rebounded into play. For some time the Yorkshiremen continued to play a good game but their opponents eventually took up the running again and proved immeasureably too fast for them. A beautiful series of passes on the left wing saw Morgan get the ball over again for the Welshmen, but Burge failed to convert, not allowing sufficiently for the wind. Two minutes later the Welshmen broke away in exactly the same way from a scrimmage, and Morgan again placed the ball in touch. Burge, however, sent the ball high over the bar and time was called a few moments later. All through the game the Welshmen were altogether too good for their opponents, their passing and tackling being really fine. The following was the result :—

Welsh 1 goal, 1 dropped goal 1, 3 tries (18 points) —, West Yorkshires, nil.

The following were the teams —

Welsh Regiment—Williams, back, Richards) Watts, Harper, Morgan, three quarters, Dobis (capt. and Burge (halves) Thomas, Jones Lewis, Bartlett, Fowler, and Holyoak (forwards)

West Yorks—Wright (back) Whitehouse, Alderson, Middleton and Walker (three-quarters), Lieut-Greggs and Mason (halves) Madden, Hustler, Dry, Scott, Foster, Parker and Bosrett, (forwards)

The match this evening will be between the Bombay Gymkhana and the R. A. Colaba.

WHEN the Scottish Sharpshooters (A Yeomanry Corps recruited principally in Edinburgh) ceased to exist as a military body, there was a considerable amount of money in the hands of the men. These were mostly young men of a good class who wished to make their way in the world and were ready to embrace a colonial life in South Africa. The rather original determination was reached to pool their means to form themselves into a Limited Liability Company, and to take up a large stretch of land and to work it in a number of farms each independent but all interdependent. The scheme was approved of by Lord Milner, who at once recognised the advantage to the country of thus forming a thoroughly loyal and energetic semi-military Colony.

THE Memorial Church which has been consecrated in celebration of the 25th anniversary of Bulgaria's independence has been built near the large Russian monastery in the Shipka Pass. The monastery, both outwardly and in all its internal arrangements, represents a very strong fort, which is capable of being defended easily. The new church is in the Russian style of architecture, and has been built by Russian workmen.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE PALAIS BOURBON BARBER.

A RENAN MEMORIAL.

M. MONTEBELLO'S RESIGNATION.

PARIS, SEPT. 11.

THE Palais Bourbon has its own barber. The experiment of a coiffeur within the precincts of the Chamber has been tried for nearly a year with such success that additional accommodation will be provided for the coming session enabling the capillary artist to employ an assistant. The first salon de coiffure was installed in a part of the Palace known as the "cabinet colonial," because it is here that the deputies from the French colonies in Africa hang their coats and hats. The new and larger apartment, fixed with two basins, is close to the Salle Mazeppa, an altogether convenient position. The deputies' hairdresser is M. Trodoux, whose shop is the nearest of the kind to the Palais Bourbon. He had so large a custom among the members of the Chamber that this gave him the idea of going to his clients instead of requiring them to go to him. It was under the presidency of M. Deschanel that M. Trodoux succeeded in carrying out his project. The assent of the elegant ex-President of the Chamber was a piece of pure disinterestedness of pity for the unshaven colleague. He, himself, has never been beneath the soothing fingers of M. Trodoux. The position of barber to the elect of the manhood suffrage is not that of an official. His enterprise is entirely private. The "Questure" merely furnishes the shop, and M. Trodoux operates at his own risks. His charges are not high. A shave costs the habitual 25 centimes; beard-trimming, hair-cutting, curling, friction, and shampooing can be enjoyed for 50 centimes, so that the members do not pay dearly for their privilege. M. Trodoux is delighted with his customers, and his expanding business would seem to betray similar sentiments on their part. He has friends among all parties, and though Nationalists and Socialists have been known to fight in the Corridors, they are suavity itself when they are waiting for the cry "Next gentleman, please," in the shop of the Palace barber. Though there is friction there—at fifty centimes—there is soft soap also, and the result is an emollient for angry political passions. Many ministers have claimed the attentions of M. Trodoux and even a senator or two, which is rank defection from their own official coiffeur. M. Camille Pelletan, who is noted for his superabundant locks, has never ventured into the chair of M. Trodoux. It is on record that once he gave a startled glace into the room but retired without coming under the scissors of the artist. Perhaps, he feared that, like Sampson, his strength would evaporate with his head shorn. M. Trodoux has had the pleasantest relations with the Parliamentarians, with one exception. M. Pommeray, the Ministerialist who, being beaten at the last elections, has just been given the Prefecture of La Lozere as a consolation prize (as the critics of the Government, say), is an unaccommodating spirit. One day when M. Pommeray was being "coiffed," Admiral Riennier entered the shop and was about to retire, when Trodoux said. "I shall only be five minutes." In a rage, M. Pommeray disentangled himself from the barber's sheet and, half shaved as he was, took his departure. As he went out he flung this expression at the astonished coiffeur: "I will never return to a place where they only give five minutes to their customers."

A storm of controversy has been raised by a proposition to erect a statue to Renan. It is not so much the fact of a statue that has given rein to the polemics, as the question of its position. To place the movement in Brittany, in the little town of Treguier, where ernest Renan was born, and where he received his education from the priests, that is the point that gives soreness to the good Bretons. They would not be inhospitable to their illustrious son if he had died in the odour of the Church; but Renan the philosophic doubter, Renan the excommunicated, the defrocqué, that is too much for Brittany. The Bishop has thundered against it, and so has the Archbishop of St. Brieuc. Clearly, Brittany is no place for the shade of the author of "La Vie de Jesus"—a type of Anti-christ, as the pious peasants have been taught to regard him. One has but to consider the history of Treguier to be convinced of the utter undesirableness of the scheme to place his commemorative bronze there. Away back in the Middle Ages it was a monastic centre. After the Revolution, and when the Catholic religion came back again, its great tenantless buildings were predestined as the abode of the religious foundations. Renan himself, in his preface to those exquisite letters to his sister Henriette, breathing of a tender confidence and love that mark the most touching pass ages in his life, gives a striking picture of the old town, living and yet dead to the outer world, with the streets formed with the long white walls of the religious houses. It is hardly to be wondered that such a centre, steeped in ecclesiasticism, should wish to do no honour to him who assaulted its faith, though always, one must think, in the sprit of honest inquiry. It was he who said: "I wish that they may put upon my tomb, 'Veritatem dilexi.'" Politics over the bones of the dead is always regrettable, but in France nothing ever seems to be above party. At the very moment when the peasants are again ready to take up their harvesting implements to defend the schools of the Sisters who have re-established their institutions in various places from which they had been ejected, there is a singular inappropriateness in the suggestion. It emanated from M. Armand Dayot, who may be described as the official bard of Brittany, and one of the leading spirits in the Celtic dinner which in Renan's time assembled, once a month, all the loyal Bretons in Paris. Far better is the suggestion of another of his friends, M. Lepelletier to erect the statue in the country of his adoption, Paris. Before the College de France, where he gave so splendid an exposition of his erudition in the Semitic tongues and of his enthusiasm for philosophic inquiry, would be an ideal spot. But, Brittany—the thing is impossible; but it would be just like this unhappy Government to put their weight in the wrong scale.

We are in a way to have a Montebello affair Not very long ago M. de Montebello, who has been twelve years Ambassador at St. Petersburg, wanted to resign, but M. Delcasse begged him to remain. He had a resonant title, wealth, advantages highly appreciated at the Court of St. Petersburg, and enjoyed the favour of the Emperor and Empress-Dowager. His wife, the daughter of the late M. Guill

of Grand Dukes, on their return from France, about the naval and military administration. It seemed also as though the Ambassador had failed to divine the trend of Russian diplomacy in Siam and other parts of Asia, and that opportunities to obtain commercial successes had been neglected. M. de Montebello, is a man of excellent sense, and is free from restless ambition and that passion for distinction and advancement which has made the French Consular and Diplomatic Corps nests of Chamberlains and Milners.

The Republican Press pays the fullest honour to to the memory of Virchow, and speaks of his discovery of the function of cells as the necessary foundation of the Pasteur theory. The Reactionist Press only sees in him the enemy of France in her time of trouble. "He insulted us in our misfortune," says M Drumont. Virchow, up to 1870, had been the courageous of foe the Bismarckian policy, and of Imperial France as contradistinguished from democratic France. The events of the terrible year justified both hatreds. The war which then broke out was partly due to the cooked Ems dispatch of Bismarck, but in a still greater degree to the Spanish ideas of the Empress Eugene, who set herself up against the one great Protestant Power of the Continent, Virchow, the "Radical" observer, was not a Prussian against Frenchmen, but a democrat against despotism, and a free thinker against sacerdotal dogmatism. He became anti-French when, after the defeat of the commune he saw the National Assembly revert to the traditions of an evil past. But, angered and disappointed though he felt, he protested with all his heart and mind against those German savants who proposed to break off relations with the scientific bodies of France Virchow honoured the |France of Berthelot, Renan and Mortellet, and hated that of the De Broglies the Boulangers, and Coppee. He was, if a German a son of the French Revolution, and because he loved France, was filled with grief and bitterness, when shetook a backward step towards Bonapartism, or Monarchism. The vote of the Versaille Assembly to sanction the building on Montmartre of a basilica, dedicated to the Sacred Heart, to expiate the sins of the Commune, almost drove Virchow distracted. His powerful and luminous intellect never completely bridled the emotional side of his nature. He had the capacity of a Hebrew Prophet for righteous indignation.

The placing of Colonel de St. Remy "en disponibilite" by the Cabinet is regarded as merely the prelude to his permanent removal from the active list. Opinions vary as to the precise part played by General Andre in this matter. His political supporters would have us believe that personally, he was averse from any further disciplinary measures. He was overruled, we are told, by the Cabinet. But it is more likely that he expressed the view that the Colonel should not only be temporarily detached from his functions, but definitely put a la reforme d'office. To put a man into "non-activity" allows of his re-entry into his regiment after his case has been considered by a military council, and it is precisely this which the Minister of War does not desire. The "reformed" officer, on the other hand, has no chance of making a sensational re-entry, and thus serve to re-kindle the embers of anti-Governmental feeling in the army. It is hardly likely that the Combes Ministry will stop short of "giving a lesson" to General Frater, the Colonel's superior officer, who conveyed to him the Prefect's request for troops. It was really his evidence that influenced the court-martial, and caused it to pass its nominal sentence. General Andre is stated to have strongly reproached him for his "partiality" and "weakness" in dealing with Colonel St. Remy. It is more than possible that the War Minister has at this moment, instructions from the Cabinet to look into the case of General Frater to see if he should not be replace in his territoril command. It is not even certain that the attempts of the Government to break all opposition and to make the army amenable will not include a consideration of the constitution of the military courts. The Socialists would like their abolition but even their humble servants, the present Ministry, would hardly proceed to those lengths. But they will probably see to it, by some revision of procedure, that the Government is better represented next time there is an officer to try. There is the important question, underlying the present case, of the relation between the civil and the military power. The Government, if it lays hands on the military Code, will certainly take care that more extended powers are given to the prefects such as to oblige the military arm to respond at the first requisition by the civil authority. One must remember that another case, that of Cammandant Ladurie, is to appear before the military tribunal, and the Cabinet's action to-day is dictated by a sense of what it would like to happen to-morrow. If this Council of War also shows itself blind to the wishes of the Ministry of the Interior, there is no forecasting what may happen in the shape of tinkerings with army administration. The frankly anti-Ministerial organs discuss these matters in the spirit of him who would wash his hands of all responsibility for the acts of a neighbour who is not entirely compos. More significant still is the rebuke of the "Figaro". Its trumpeter, after a period of uncertain sounds, now blows a blast that is full of warning to this foolish Administration, which is setting even its friends by the ears. The degradation of an officer, after thirty years of excellent service, is another melancholy proof of the fatuous policy which began with harassing the sisters. When will the Ministry fall? is a question which has passed into practical politics. One who knows the various currents of the Chamber puts the limit of power at the end of December or the beginning of 1903. But as the Palais Bourbon can hardly be at work before November, the chances at this distance are difficult to estimate.

The portrait of Cromwell by Crosenez, a pupil of Rembrandt, is to hang in one of the new rooms in the attic of the Palace of Versailles. It will be placed between the portraits of twoother personages to whom his genius proved fatal—Charles I. and Henrietta Maria, daughter of France and ancestress of the ducal family of Parma and of the Modena-Este Princess, whom English Legitimists call Mary III and her numerous offspring. This protrait of Cromwell was bought by Louis XVI. in 1777 at the Comte Du Lac's sale. Crosenez evidently had as a painter the virtue of sincerity, and valued in a face expression more than regular features. He conveys the idea of mental power in his likeness of Cromwell, and paints him a mouth made to give clear orders. It is the mouth of a man of firm character and excellent heart. Many a tempest must have raged behind that strongly marked countenance. But Crosenez is not a Rembrendt, and lacks the insight and picturesque sense of that great artist, who alone in the 17th century was competent to paint a Cromwell as he was. The sale at which the King of France bought Cromwell's portrait took place shortly after the American Colonies had revolted, but before they had secured the Franch Alliance. It may be that Louis, who had read in English "Hume's History of England," and had little taste for the fine arts, bought the portrait of Cromwell to remind the Queen that in great national crisis King's crowns and the heads that wear them easily come under the axe if Republican ideas are fermenting. Madame du Barry bought a Vandyke portrait of Charles I. to warn Louis XV. of the danger of yielding to the Parliament (of Paris. Her bogey answered. That of Louis XVI. if he meant the Cromwell portrait to serve as a bogey) had no restraining effect on Marie Antoinette.

MR. CARNDUFF, late Officiating Private Secretary to the Viceroy, is now convalescent, and he will probably proceed Home on leave at an early date. Mr. W. R. Lawrence arrived in Simla on Monday, and resumed his duties as Private Secretary.

How to get the necessary work of the country done without forced labour, has been and is one of the important problems of administration in Siam, says the "Bangkok Times". Forced labour has been abolished, but sometimes the able-bodied men of a district have to be called out to work for the State. The rights of the people in this matter are now, however, safeguarded by law; the work has to be paid for, and no men can be called on for such labour except with the sanction of the High Commissioner of the district who has to report the fact to Bangkok.

A YANKEE SENSATION.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Polo, golf, fine concerts, and the care of their health have during the season just closed innocently employed tens of thousands of Saratoga visitors, who are not converted to the new order of manners. Those who have not attended the races or visited the protected gaming hells have seen nothing extraordinary about the past season, except the unprecedented daily parade of showy and costly equipages, and the night-time display of Paris gowns and rich jewellery at the two leading hotels.

But the New York daily Press has spread all over the land the gossip, the fiction, and the solid facts concerning the gambling mania. The names of many men who hold or have held positions of public trust, social leadership, or the control of great corporations, have been published as those of conspicuous offenders in this first public exhibition of the unconventionality of millionairedom.

The Nonconformist conscience, pledged to maintain Puritan piety and public respect for its orthodox principles, is yet to be heard from. Hitherto it has druled seven-tenths of the United States. If this outbreak of the corporation barons who have gambled side by side with their sons in the "hells" and with their daughters at the racecourse is to become merely the beginning of a new rule of millionaire life, it will handicap them in protecting their great commercial combinations, and it will do infinite damage to the political party which is responsible for Saratoga and all communities which may try to copy that resort.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

BELOW are the gross scores made in yesterday morning's competition of the Royal Bombay Golf Club:—

Mr Aitken	43
Mr Moore	45
Mr Greig	47
Mr Carnegie	47
Mr Stiven	47
Mr W M Anderson	48
Mr Lean	49
Mr Marshall	49
Mr Economo	51
Mr Cresswell	51
Mr Tosh	52
Mr Muir	53
Mr Gibson	53
Mr Innes Ker	53
Mr Hewett	53
Mr Jacob	53
Mr Franis	54
Mr Kennedy	54
Mr Coombs	54
Mr Miller	54
Mr Humphrey (Jr)	54
Mr Nicholson	55
Mr McLachlan	57
Mr Owen	58
Mr Johnston	59
Mr Fairnie	59
Mr Reed	62
Mr Williams	67

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 20th September 1902:—John Birnes King Macbeth, engineer and merchant, of Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay, for an improved apparatus for cooling and moistening air; Thaddeus Sobieski Constantine Lowe, civil engineer of Los Angeles, county of Los Angeles, state of California, one of the United States of America, for improvements in the process of and apparatus for the manufacture of coke; Stephen Henry Manners, agricultural engineer, of No. 164, Parade, Norwood, in the state of South Australia, commonwealth of Australia, for improvements in attachments for bicycles, boats and vehicles for use as a shade and sail and applicable also for steadying and supporting cycles and for advertising purposes, Ernest Batchelor, assistant commissioner, Hoshangabad, Central Provinces, for an improved implement for the cheap and rapid extirnation of weeds and noxious plants James Henry Hull, engineer, of McIvor-villa Orange grove road, Coonoor, Madras, for improvements in or relating to an oilless punkah wheel and the more efficient lubricating of the running parts thereof; John Douglas Kelly, David Percival Fisher and Noel Vivian Gibson Wix, all engineers, of Queen's chambers, Wellington, in the Colony of New Zealand, for an improved method of and means for ventilating balls, theatres and other palces of public resort; John Taylor, of the firm of Mather and Platt, Ld., engineers, of Park works, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England, for improvements in humidifiers; K. R. Khosla, cycle dealer and repairer, Saddar bazar, Multan cantonment, for a puncture-proof band for bicycles; John Grieve, engineer, of Hatton, Ceylon, and Henry Mathew Alleyn, planter, of Maria Cotta, Maskeliya, Ceylon, for improvemets in apparatus for grading, sifting, polishing and increasing the keeping qualities of green or Oolong teas; also for improvements in apparatus for polishing, grading, sifting and increasing the keeping, qualities of black or fermented teas.

PRINCE IN THE DOCK.

OPENING OF THE CASE AGAINST PRINCE FRANCIS JOSEPH.

THE centre of interest at the Old Bailey on Sept. 11 was in the Recorder's Court, for a Prince of the House of Bourbon was in the dock. All the doubts as to whether the Grand Jury would reject the bill were settled at noon, when the foreman announced that the Grand Jury returned a true bill against Prince Francis Joseph of Braganza, William Gerry, clerk, aged twenty-four; Charles Sherman, aged seventeen, and Henry Chandler, aged fifteen. The Prince and Chandler were charged with an offence against the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and Gerry and Sherman with being parties to the offence.

Prince Francis Joseph is a member of the royal house of Austria and he is related to the royal house of Portugal. He is a lieutenant in the Austrian army, and came to England as an unofficial guest for the Coronation. It is unusual for the Old Bailey dock to receive a man of so high a rank, and the court was besieged by interested sightseers. Comparatively few were admitted, but among them was Mr. G. R. Sims, that faithful patron of the Old Bailey. Prince Nicholas of Braganza sat at the lawyers' table.

Prince Francis Joseph is a tall, smart, young man, well and quietly dressed. He was in the dock beside two lads of the labouring class, and a little man with a downy red beard. He stood as far from them as he could, and when after a while, the warder gave him a chair he turned his head to the wall, and half concealed his face. Mr. Muir and Mr. Bodkin appeared for the Treasury. The Prince was represented by Sir Edward Clarke and Mr. Gill.

Mr. Muir said the case narrowed itself down to a simple issue. Burbedge, the tenant of the house in Duke-street, from whom Gerry hired the rooms, said he saw the whole proceedings through a hole in the door. Did they believe him? Counsel argued that he was a man whose word could be trusted, that it was possible for him to see what he said he saw, and that if his stories had varied in one particular, the discrepancy could be explained. While counsel was arguing that Gerry could only have taken the rooms for a criminal purpose or to levy blackmail, Gerry interrupted hotly with the words, "Unfair, unfair. All unfair? I have not been charged with Blackmail." The Recorder told him that his time would come, and that if he did not keep quiet he would be sent below. Burbedge, who reported the affair to the police, was called. He told how his suspicions were aroused, how he cut a hole in the door, and how he saw the Prince and the boys enter the room. At this stage the case was adjourned. The Prince was let out on his bail of £1,000. The other three defendants were sent to the cells.

REFERRING to the Kelantan report the "Englishman" says:—Not so very long ago a case occured in the Sunderbans where a zemindar hired a body of Sikhs and armed them for fear of a rival zemindar. The latter then hired another body of Sikhs and the result was a collision almost of the nature of a small battle, for firearms were used and one party took up a position from which it was driven in the most approved style. If such occurances are possible in Bengal, what is not possible in the Malay Peninsula? One sees not unfrequently in the China and Straits papers advertisements such as the following:—"Fifteen Sikhs seek jointly employment. Have been drilled." The meaning of the reference to drill is obvious. It ought to be explained that throughout the Far East Punjabis are known generally as Shikhs whatever their religion. As a matter of fact Punjabi Mahomedans and Pathans are as eager for adventures over seas as the Sikhs. They also emigrate in gangs under a common leader. In some respects the doings of these gangs almost recall the days of the "Free Companions" of Europe, whose sword was at the service of those who paid them best.

A DELHI DURBAR JOKE.

THE "Indian Planters' Gazette" says:—In our last, we referred to the suggestion of one Mr. Khorsed jee Sorabjee Jussawalla of Bombay for a mammoth thing in cness tournments at the Delhi Durbar. In the same way that they say Truth lies at the bottom of a well, we never thought to look for a really humorous thing in the Bengali press; yet must we apologise to our brethern for the injustice that we have done them, for a Calcutta paper, the "Amrita Bazar Patrika," has published during the week a letter purporting to be an official reply to this loyal Parsee of Bombay, and is to be felicitated upon having produced something that it is not too much to assert is wit unalloyed. The letter commences:—"I am directed by His Excellency the Viceroy to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated the 9th instant. His Excellency desires to say that your idea is a good one and had it not been thought over and fully formulated by himself long before the receipt of your letter, he might have referred to it as original but the fact that the Viceroy had anticipated it, does not prevent his describing the idea as a great one and worthy of the greatest Durbar that will ever be held in the world. His Excellency is pleased to note that there are persons belonging to the subject races, who are following with interest the great scheme of the Durbar and each endeavouring in his own humble way to give such assistance as he can, to make it a success, but he must emphatically state, to prevent all possible misapprehension on the point, that however pleasing and gratifying such native endeavours may be to him as representing the great Government to which he belongs, he cannot permit any one to participate in the honour and glory of the great functions which peculiarly belong to and are the rights of the Viceroy. You may have noticed that nothing has escaped the attention of His Excellency to ensure the success of the Durbar, and with what anxious care he has thought over and provided roads, police, conservancy and drinking water for his Indian guests and even milk for babies that might be born or about to wean during the progress of the great ceremony."

His Excellency is then made to point out various difficulties which lie in the way of the chess tournament, not the least of which is the question as to who is to play the "other king," as of course the White King would be impersonated by our renowned Ruler. A suggestion is made that the Shah of Persia might be specially brought down for the occasion. "I am directed to inform you," this "official" concludes "that the idea cannot now be given effect to, but His Excellency desires through me to say that he yields to none in his admiration of the great game of chess, the literature of which he has thoroughly studied and knows everything that has ever been written on the subject from the days of Confucious till the present time, and which has enabled him to discover some errors in your descriptions of the pieces, which, it is hoped will be rectified by you if you have ever occasion to write again on the subject." A foot-note is added by our contemporary saying:—"We have, however, some doubts as to the genuineness of the above reply, Being only a humble member of the native Press, we are not always favoured with official communications and there has been lately no occasion for which we may have been singled out for the honour. The reference to Confucius also is somewhat confusing, but as we are unable to verify it and do not pretend that we are blessed with a historic imagination, we shall not venture to criticise the letter any farther."

THE BAHREIN PEARL FISHERY.

MR. J. CALCOTT GASKIN, Assistant Political Agent at Bahrein, makes the following report in the pearl fisheries of the islands to the end of March last:—

The Pearl Fishery opened on the 8th May and continued to the 9th September. The operations were very satisfactory, and the export proved to be the largest on record, and of a better average in quality. The demand for small pearls appeared at the end of 1900 continued into the year under review, and in the latter part of the season the larger sizes of pearls advanced in price. The transactions are said to have proved profitable, and only in one case a loss was reported. The pearl merchants state that the improvement in the price is due to an anticipation of large sales of the gem being effected in Europe owing to the then approaching Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII.

A new feature in the classification of shells has been introduced in the statistical tables in the hope that it will be more comprehensible to the merchants trading in the commodity. The mother-of-pearl and mussel, as also a certain quantity of oyster shells—known to the trade as Lingza shells—are imported from the coast of Katr and the island of Dalma off Abu Thabi. The oyster shells exported from Bahrein are regarded as the best obtainable in the Persian Gulf, being of a better average and heavier than those shipped from other ports. The first description of shells are sold by weight and the oyster by measure; the ordinary rice-bag being used for the purpose, and the price of the latter in the uncleaned state ranged from Rs. 1 1-4 to Rs. 3 the bag.

The German firm of Messrs. Prins and Stuiken of Hamburg opened a branch business in Bahrein in the second quarter of the year. The conditions of trade obtaining in Bahrein have also attracted a number of Persian traders and Jews who are said to be doing well.

AMBASSADOR'S FALL.

INTRIGUES OF MINISTERS' WIVES.

A Paris telegram, dated Sept. 7th, says:—The recall of the French Ambassador from St. Petersburg is still receiving attention here. The disgrace of the Marquis de Montebello is generally understood to be due to the intrigues of the wives of the Cabinet Ministers most of whom were treated with marked coolness by the Marquis on the occasion of the Czar's visit. Indeed it is said that when M. Loubet visited St. Petersburg the Marquis was barely tolerant of anyone save his own superior. M. Delcasse. It is understood that the Czar personally intervened and asked that the Marquis might be allowed to remain but the French Government declined to alter the order for the Ambassador's recall.

According to the "Temps," M. de Montebello's dismissal from St. Petersburg and the wearing of lady's hat have some connection. At the breakfast parties given at Compiegne to the Czar and Czarina during their recent visit to France Mme. de Montebello wore her hat, whereas Mme. Loubet and the other great Republican dames appeared at table without hats. Mme. de Montebello was quite within her rights in wearing a hat at this function but the incident resulted in cold glances being thrown at the Ambassadress by the other ladies. Their glances did not end at the breakfast table, and according to rumour, the incident was so distorted that it was the in direct cause of M. de Montebello's dismissal from his post at St. Petersburg.

BRITISH BATTLESHIP'S NARROW ESCAPE.

"AS COOL AS A REFRIGERATOR."

A CORRESPONDENT on one of His Majesty's ships in the Mediterranean, writing to a friend in Wiltshire last month, says:—"We are congratulating ourselves at not being at the bottom of the deep blue sea, like the Victoria, all only by the coolness of our captain a disaster was averted. At 5-30 last evening we were at sea, fourteen battleships together, and the evening exercise was 'Even number ships take odd numbers in tow.' As we were one of the even numbers, we proceeded to take our odd number in tow, and naturally a ship which has to be towed ought to be unmanageable and her engines stopped. Instead of that we were going ahead to get in front, when she swerved round and closed on us, her port anchor bed catching our foremost main deck casemate, and her ram grazed our bottom for some distance. Our 'old toff,' who is the quietest of men generally, gave his orders as cool as a refrigerator, went full speed ahead, and turned and got clear of her with very little damage except for a few projections on our side being carried away and the other ship's port anchored being ripped open and her awning stanchions snapped off like carrots. What her ram did to our bottom we cannot say until docked, but as we circled round her at full speed no doubt it is only the paint off but I feel confident in saying that if our 'old toff' had stuck like other people and lost his head one or both of us would be at the bottom now."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd October 1902.

1. There will be Gun Drill, and Morris Tube Practice at Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters to-day (Thursday) at 8-45 p.m.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., B. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

"A PROFLIGATE ADMINISTRATION."

THE OPPRESSION OF THE INDIAN NATIVE.

The London "Daily News" publishes the following letter from a Calcutta correspondent:—

It is widely felt here that the real truth as to the oppression of the native population in the interests of idle and offensive display should be made known in England. It has been the object of those interested to obscure the real facts. Lord Curzon, in order to placate British opinion, causes it to be circulated that the Durbar will not cost more to the Indian Exchequer than, roundly, 40 lakhs of rupees—about £250,000—which is large enough, in all conscience. But he takes care to conceal the following facts: (1) He has invited (i.e., ordered) 100 princes and chiefs to attend. These all vie with one another in their extravagance on such an occasion, regardless of the wretched people over whom they rule, and from whom they will recover every rupee spent, and more. At a moderate estimate the expenditure of these princes and chiefs would be 150 lakhs of rupees—over a million sterling. Their people will have to pay probably 1 1-4 million sterling, and this, too, while they are only beginning to recover from an unprecedented famine! Then there is Lord Curzon's "sumptuary" allowance for the Durbar—named at £24,000. Why there should be any such allowance when the Viceroy receives £225,009 a year all found is a mystery.

Now to summarise these figures:

(1) The estimated debit against the Indian taxpayer is £250,000, but Indian estimates invariably go wrong, and with hardly an exception are largely exceeded. The figure may therefore be taken at ... for it includes electric lighting, house-building, railway sidings—all for an eight days' show!		£450 000
To this add what the princes and chiefs will probably pay and recover from their people	...	£1,250,000
Total	...	£1,700,000

Nearly the whole of this enormous sum, nearly a million and three-quarters sterling, to be recovered from a wretched peasantry who are just recovering from the most disastrous famine of the last 100 years! And Lord Curzon tries to hoodwink the British people, more so, by representing the cost of the eight days' show at £250,000!

Moreover (2 princes and chiefs have already visited England and attended the Coronation, and a large contingent of Indian troops and followers. This celebration on the part of India's representatives cost the chiefs a large sum, which will be recovered from the people. (3) On the 8th and 9th August Lord Curzon ordered holidays and festivities throughout India. All were obliged, nolens volens to join. This celebration throughout India must have cost a large sum—all to be recovered from the people!

(4) On the 1st January and following days Lord Curzon has ordered another series of "rejoicings" throughout India, which will again cost huge sums—all to be recovered from the people.

(5) Finally, in the end of January he has ordered a general series of festivities in Calcutta—in which the chiefs and principal men will be required to join, at their peril if they do not. This will cost a large sum—all to be recovered from the people!

There will have thus been five separate series of Coronation "rejoicings" by Lord Curzon's command—all to be paid for by the wretched people. What the gross expenditure of all five will be it is impossible to estimate, but probably 2½ to 3 millions will be within the mark! The people, big and small, are sick of the Coronation, and hardly disguise their aversion to this continuous, compulsory pouring out of their money. They want none of it. They are content with the representation of their country by those who came to England. The whole thing is simply and solely for the glorification of George Nathaniel Curzon—and this, too, in the teeth of his repeated advice to chiefs to reduce their expenses!

But more to come.

Lord Curzon has expiated India for what is now known as "Curzon's Folly," the so-called "Victoria Memorial"! He told people at the meeting held to inaugurate the fund that he had projected this memorial before he came out to India!—actually anticipated the death of the Queen in order to start his Folly! And what has the Folly cost the people? About 50 lakhs have been already collected—about £350 000—and much of it by processes little short of extortion through public officers. In some cases men, believed to be rich, were, it is said, threatened with removal of their names from the Committee if they not subscribe from one-half lakh (£3,500) to one lakh (£7,000)—and this in a so-called free country. Then came his wife's Victoria Memrial Nursing Fund, collected, like the Memorial Fund with Lord Curzon's approval from the people and largely through officers of Government! It amounts, it is understood, to about 20 lakhs, for £140,00. Thus between the two Memorials nearly half a million sterling (£490,000) has been collected form the people and all, like the Durbar for the magnification of Lord Curzon. The general opinion here is that Curzon Folly" will never rise above the ground. It is his scheme and his whole circumstances of its promotion have made detested by the people The have their own memorials in their own States and they did not want this.

Thus between the Durbar and the series of "rejoicings" ordered by the Viceroy and the two Memorials, the people will have to pay, probably, not much short of three millions sterling—a people living from hand to mouth and just recovering from famine!

The war, the peace, and the Coronation have kept India and Lord Curzon and his doings in the background. The facts I have stated should rouse the British people to pervent such wholesale extravagance and oppression as I have indicated.

Finally—and as if to crown the Viceroy's proceedings—he has had the effrontery to "ask the King" to be present at the triumph of George Nathaniel Curzon at Delhi on the 1st January! The amazing assurance of the request is characteristic of the man. Lord Curzon has been found out by the people of India, European and native and they are weary of him and his vanities.

POMP AND VANITY.

In an editorial our contemporary comments on the above:—

The communication from a Calcutta correspondent which appears in another columnshould do something to awaken the British public to the extravagant follies with which Lord Curzon is degrading his great office and oppressing a wretched people. When it is borne in mind that the average income per family of one hundred and fifty million of Hindus is not more than three pounds sterling a year and that every penny of the expenditure which Lord Curzon's vain-glorious policy involves will come out of their misery it will be seen what a monstrous scandal is being perpetrated in our name. There is no shadow of excuse for this profligacy, unless indeed the vanity of Viceroy be regarded as a sufficient ground. The Durbar, every penny of the cost of which will be borne by the dumb millions whose existence is never recognised until famine or plague descends upon them and they perish in their squalor and misery, is a mere empty piece of pageantry which will serve no single useful purpose whatever. That the people of India should be charged with this costly folly after they have demonstrated their loyalty by their local festivities and by sending at great cost representatives to the Coro nation is not merely a wanton injustice but is calculated to bring the British name and the throne itself into ill-odour if not contempt. It must be borne in mind that this is only the latest and most glaring of Lord Curzon's extravagances. The whole circumstances of the promotion of the Victoria memorial are such as to filt a self-respecting Englishman with shame. That the name of a dearly and justly revered monarch should be employe in connection with a fund raised in a manner which falls little short of extortion is a fact which demands the attention of Parliament. The effective muzzling of a servile Indian Press has so far enabled the real facts about Lord Curzon's rule to be concealed. But the veil is being torn aside bit by bit and the world is beginning to understand the extent of the shame which he is bringing upon our name in the Dependency. It is intolerable that on the morrow of the appalling calamity that has visited the natives of India we should have this spectacle of vulgar display provided to furnish a Viceroyal holiday at the expense of the sufferers themselve. To suppose that such an outrage will add to the prestige of Great Britain or stimulate the loyalty of the natives is to suppose that the more these unhappy wretches are oppressed the better they like it.

SIR HERBERT ASHMAN has resigned his seat as an alderman of Bristol City Council. The why and wherefore as related by the "Telegraph's" correspondent are remarkable. When Queen Victoria visited Bristol in 1899 to open the Jubilee Convalescent Home she knighted Sir Herbert, who was Bristol's first Lord Mayor, on the steps of the council house. It was decided to paint a picture depicting the historic event, and the commission was given to Mr. Caton Woodville. After subscriptions had been raised it was decided for some reason or other to limit the number of aldermen and councillors represented in the picture. This has led to acrimonious discussions at council meetings, members complaining that the picture is not an accurate representation of the scene. At a recent meeting of the council Alderman Dix moved that the painting should not be allowed to be hung in the council chamber without the authority of the council. A stormy debate followed, during which it was pointed out that the picture will ultimately be placed in the new art gallery. The resolution was rejected, but by way of protest against the undignified procedure, Sir Herbert Ashman handed in his resignation and thus closed his connexion with the corporation.

THE CLAFTON 'MESSIAH."

CURIOUS PERSONALITY.

CHARACTER SKETCH OF THE REV. SMYTH PIGGOT.

A FRIEND who knew Mr. Piggot the Clafton "Messiah" in his earlier days has given the "Express" some information about him. He was at one time a sailor, but deserted the sea disgusted at the excesses of crews when merry-making in such dens of wickedness as San Francisco and other ports provide. He became a Church of England curate, and for some time worked in a London parish; but the form of religion did not suit his strenuous nature, and he joined the Salvation Army. This religious body he deserted suddenly while he was "on duty" in Yorkshire. Finally he joined the sect we know as the Agapemonites.

He is a man of quiet demeanour, but with a fierce faith burning in his dark eyes. He would have been a crusader or a martyr in earlier days, for he is absolutely fearless and sincere in his strange beliefs. Over his congregations he has always possessed great power. There is a curious charm of manner about the man which is irresistible to those easily led, and on this point an example may be given. When the Church of the Agapemone was building at Clapton, he was very often on the scaffolding, moving quickly and surely with the skill of a sailor. The men employed were a respectable lot, but here and there were black sheep who were foulmouthed, and there was one who, in his cups, was very violent.

Mr. Piggot's power over them was remarkable. When he was about, the worst of them put on their best manners. Indeed, the foremen used to say that they never had directed so well behaved a lot of workmen.

A SIMPLE RELIGION.

His religion and that of his followers has been a simple one. They held that the Day of Grace was past and Day of Judgment was at hand, together with the second coming of the Messiah. It was therefore a time for praise and not for prayer for the Book of Judgment was shut and the merits of men and women already weighed. Their hymn-book, which they termed the "Voice of the Bride," shows this belief. Some of the hymns are admirably written, and all speak in a note of praise and glory for the day that is at hand. His followers are kindly souls, drawn from the middle classes, including neither the very rich nor the very poor. They dress as if in mourning, but with no distinctive costume. There is no marriage among them, nor is there a Baptismal font in the church. With the coming of the Messiah so nigh, they had no time for such vanities as courtship and marriage. Those already married live as brother and sister. Mr. Piggot's own wife—a quiet lady of great goodness and sincerity—has always absolutely believed in her husband.

THE CHURCH.

Their church is a beautiful little structure on which much money has been spent. On the buttresses of the porch and again on the four corners of the tower, are winged figures representing a man, a bull, an eagle, and a lion trampling men underfoot. The Agapemonites hold them to show the attributes of the Almighty in knowledge, patience, sight, and strength. For the execution of the work that well-known sculptor, Mr. A. G. Walker, was commissioned. His work was, as it has always been, worthy of great praise. The figure of the winged man bent in devotion is magnificent. The west window has as its centre the rising sun of righteousness with the people grouped in adoration before it. As the sun in its setting pours through this window the effect is strangely beautiful. Beneath the window is a table of onyx, and from it broad steps lead down to the body of the church. In this atmosphere of mysticism Mr. Piggot has lived for several years. It has grown into his life. The waiting for the expected Advent has been too great a strain. And step by step he has come to believe that he is the very Messiah.

THE RELIGIOUS TRAINING OF A BOY

SINGULAR APPLICATION IN THE VACATION COURT.

IN the Vacation Court on Sept. 10, Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady heard the petition of Mr. Harry Chester Hopton, to recover the custody of his child, and infant named R. E. Hopton, from the wife of the petitioner, the mother of the boy, who was stated to be fifteen years old.

Counsel for the petitioner said that Mr. Hoton, in October, 1899, went to Uganda to take up an appointment under the Foreign Office. His wife was then a member of the Church of England, and he left his two children, a boy then twelve years old and a girl aged nine, to be brought up by her in the tenets of the Anglican Church. He returned to England in June last, and in the meantime his wife had become a Roman Catholic, and had had both children received into the Roman Catholic Church. After his return to England the petitioner obtained the custody of the girl and proposed to keep her, and he now wanted to recover custody of the boy, who Mr. Hopton alleged had been practically kidnapped by his mother, as he was going up to term examination at Worcester Cathedral School. In July last the petitioner received some letters which had been addressed by his wife to his brother, the Rev. Charles Hopton, in which she made a number of accusations against the petitioner—"that he was a man who would take a delight in corrupting the moals of their boy, and suggesting improper relations on his part with some woman in Africa"—allegations which the petitioner denied.

Mr. Hopton pleaded urgency, as he had accepted another appointment in Uganda, and would have to sail on the 25th inst., or at the latest tue 7th prox. He had not given exact particulars of his new appointment for the reason that on one occasion the respondent went to the Foreign Office and created a disturbance—but the petitioner (counsel said) was in Court, and ready to answer any questions.

After some discussion his lordship said he would make an order that the boy should be sent to the Worcester Cathedral School at the beginning of next term, and not removed during term-time without an order of the Court; also that during the holidays he should attend the services of the Church of England, and not of the Roman Catholic Church. On the respondent giving an undertaking to that effect, the petition would be allowed to stand over generally with liberty to either party to apply when the evidence in the matter was ready.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 30.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes,

860-00	Smitham Band N—Vithaldas Dhurandas and others vs The Municpal Commissioner—Crawford B and Co.
713-00	Framjee and D—Jinabai vs Currimbhai Ebrahim and others—Thackurdas and Co.
421-01	Wadia and G—Rustomjee Ardesir Spencer vs Fazul Peeru Mahomed and others—M J and M.
216-00	Sorabjee and J—Atmaram Vithaldas Mehta vs Kalliandas Vithaldas and others—Edgelow G and W. (For trial on merits).
328-98	Thakurdas and Co—Jaikisondas Gangadas vs Runchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.
256-02	Framjee and D—Fatmabai widow and others vs Abdool Sakur—Bhaishanker K and G.
181-02	Thakurdas and Co—Ladakhbhoy Hassam vs Suleman Goolam Hoosein—Ardeshir H D and Co.
263-02	Maruthai J and M—Motilal Dayabhai and another vs Ratanji Sorabji Nusserwanjee Talati and another—Unwalla and P.
393-01	Wadia and G—N C Macleod vs Morarjee Anundjee and others—Little and Co.
46-01	Edgelow G and W—Runchordas Vundravandas and others vs Dharamdas Ummundas—Tyabjee D and Co
708-01	Ardeshir H D and Co—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jejeebhoy vs Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Knight—Nanu and H.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes.

789-01	Bhaishanker and K and G—Kawasjee Bomanjee Baman Behram vs Cosman Jamal Varani and another—Edgelow G and W and Ardeshir H and D.
259-02	Smetham B and N—Robert Dalton vs John Stanley Smith and others—Little and Co.
294-98	Malvi H and M—Motilal Sewaram vs Hirachand Harakchand and another—Tyabjee D and Co.
427 98	Crawford B and Co—Sir Edward Ezra Albert Sassoon and others vs Hurmukhroy Shram and others—Tyabjee D and Co and M H and M—Part heard.
133-03	Payne G S and M—Hafizabai widow vs Kazi Abdul Karim bai Kazi and others—Dikshit and D Payne G S and M.

Testamentary Suits.

01	Ardeshir H D and Co—Salaymahomed Allarakia vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Mulla and M.
3-02	Muljee C and V—Gangajee Ukurda vs Bai Jethibai widow—Wadia and G.
35-01	Manekjial J and H—Iswraj Dewjee vs Madhawdas Goculdas Pasta—Little and Co.
39-01	Little and Co—Jugmohundas Vurjewandas vs Joothabhoy Raghowjee—Edgelow G and W.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not destroyed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE

THEY are seven, the Royal Commissioners on the War. Their united years total 417. This represents an average age of not quite sixty. They are not a decidedly middle-aged Commission. Lord Elgin, chairman, was Mr. Gladstone's last Viceroy of India. But he was not Mr. Gladstone's first selection for the office in 1894. That was another member of the present Commission, its doyen, Field-Marshal Sir Henry Norman, whose G. C. B., G. C. M. G., makes one think that there is something not quite right about his C. E. Sir Henry had to do with the Mutiny. Opinion in India was not in favour of his return as Viceroy. So he withdrew his acceptance, and Lord Elgin accepted.

Lord Esher was born to a Master of the Rolls, and to be persona grata and run the Works. The Coronation Annexe at the Abbey was one of his works. Sir George Dashwood Taubman Goldie was once upon a time, Lieutenant R. E. Since then he has become the founder of Nig

PURELY PERSONAL.

HERE is a bout de conversation overheard in the Kursaal at Homburg recently. The speakers were Lady Gwendoline Cecil and Lord Salisbury, who is over there with all his family. Lady Gwendoline had been out shopping in the morning, and told her father at lunch that she had bought him a cane chair. They had agreed five marks for it, she concluded, with all a woman's pride in a bargain, but I got it for four. But, asked the ex-Premier dubiously, will it be substantial enough—for me—at four marks?

So poor Panmure Gordon is dead. He was one of the best of good fellows, as he was one of the most undiscriminatingly lavish of brokers who ever made a shrewd bargain for clients, or a shrewder one for themselves. In the early days of M. A. P., when the glamour of Panmure Gordon's flotation of Lipton's was still over the City, he figured often in these columns, with his horses, and his chariots, and his neckties. But of later years the great firm of Panmure Gordon, Hill, and Co. has been steadily amassing wealth without achieving any such sensational coups, and our mentions of him, as of his partner, Mr. Arthur Hill, at one time high sheriff of the County of London, have been less frequent. Let me now recall the story, then, that I have alluded to—how Panmure Gordon did the brokering in the Lipton flotation. There was, of course, fierce competition for the work. On day Mr. Gordon, dressed to a point beyond perfection, as he ever was, dropped in on Sir Thomas Lipton, and hailed him with the following: "Give me the job and I'll put a quarter of a million in your pocket." The offer was terse and to the point. "How?" queried Sir Thomas. "By charging 'em five shillings a share premium," was the significant reply, and the deal was made there and then. So, too, was the promised £250,000 of sheer profit.

What manner of man was this, who played with thousands as poorer men play with bone discs on a draught board? Let a picturesque writer in to "Daily Express" tell us: Mr. Gordon was the grand seigneur of the City. He knew how to make money, and he knew how to spend it. He had something of the air of Fortunatus—a princely way of surrounding himself with luxuries, but so good was his taste that there was no vulgar ostentation, no hint of Sir Gorgeous Midas. A friend once asked him how much he spent on himself. "About £2,000 a month," he said. That is the cost of the bare necessities of life for a gentleman—clothes, horses, carriages, a yacht, a grouse moor, a place in the country, and all that, you know. Of course, if you want luxuries it costs you more. It was the common report of the City that he bought 370 pairs of trousers every year—an ordinary new pair for every day, and the rest for special occasions.

When he lived at Brighton he rode from his house to the station in correct riding kit, entered a private saloon where a servant was waiting, changed to City attire, drove to The Street in his brougham, and if it happened to be a wet day, changed to another pair of new trousers after lunch. The actual enormous extent of his wardrobe may possibly have led to exaggerated stories, but it is stated that two shelves in the office were full of hat boxes, and that immediately one hat was taken out another was put in its place. His bedroom at Loudwater was a sort of sartorial museum, with rows and rows of boots never worn, on specially-contructed shelves, and racks and racks of different umbrellas. At one time he was said to have thirteen overcoats that he had never even seen; his gloves were bought by the gross and in the fire which took place at Loudwater some years ago it was believed that he lost 1,100 neckties. In short, the Panmure Gordon tradition became one of the boasted evidences of the wealth of the City of London. The Panmure Gordon tradition, what a blaze of light that phrase throws upon the views of life held by those pleasant, boisterous, overgrown schoolboys whom we call stockbrokers in out business hours—men who would a hundred times sooner lose their right arm than be seen wearing a silk hat of last year's pattern. But it was not only clothes that amused Mr. Gordon in his hours of relaxation. They shared his love with carriages and with collie dogs. His kennels at Loudwater, near Rickmansworth, were known all over the world. No price was too big for a collie which he had once set his eye on, and his judgment was so good that most of his dogs were notable prize-winners. As to carriages, here is what a friend of his says: At Loudwater he possessed the finest collection of private carriages in the world. Several he designed himself, as for instance, a basket car, a kitchen on wheels, and a City brougham fitted with all kinds of contrivances. Then I remember him showing me a wagonette, the body of which was in the shape of a boat, named the White Heather, and could be lifted off when any stretch of water was reached, and the occupants might by this means enjoy a row in their carriage. This unique vehicle was launched, I believe, in Scotland by the present German Emperor's father, a silver plate to this effect being affixed to the boat.

Carriages, of course, imply horses to pull them, and carriages in the numbers that Mr Gordon treasured—enough to stock a whole Crystal Palace Exhibition of such things—mean horse-flesh in abundance. So that it is not surprising to learn that he kept in his stables an enormous number of magnificently-bred animals. Of these he had charistered his favourite pair Lord Brute and Lord Windsor. It is a little sad to be reminded by a well-informed daily paper that the grand seigneur of the City, apparently hale and hearty in his sixty-fifth year, was to be seen driving these two aristocratically-named animals in London only a few short weeks ago.

He was proud of his clan, and he displayed the green flag of the Gordons carried by them at Cullorden. A piper always played the rounds at dinner-time, and there is a quaint story told of him. Mr. Panmure Gordon was taking a record of the pipes for the phonograph, and the Highlander was droning away in the study, when a footman suddenly opened the door. The piper stopped. Mr. Panmure Gordon, anxious for the success of of his record, cried angrily, Go on,——you go on. And the piper went on. Next day there was a big dinner party, including the Duke of Fife and Sir Thomas Lipton. I've taken a record, said the host, of my pipes. Listen to this. He turned on the phonograph, and out came the whole incident, ouez words and all, to the diversion of his guests.

I was much interested, writes a Baltimore lady now holiday-making in England, in your account of the romantic railway-station wooing of the Duke and Duchess of Portland. Here is how your Colonial Secretary met his wife in our midst. One day he called on a lady who happened to be giving a girls' luncheon. She went out at once to greet him, and said laughingly that if he did not object to being the only man present, she would be delighted for him to come into the dining-room and take pot luck in the vacant place of one of her girl-guests who had not turned up. Timidity has never been a weakness of your Mr. Chamberlain—even in the presence of the fairsex—and he accepted the invitation gaily. By the chance of war he found that the absent girl's seat, which he occupied, was next to that of Miss Endicott, daughter of the Secretary of War, and, as our newspaper men would say, one of the greatest belles of the day. The outcome of this was the marriage between the English politician and the Puritan mind.

General Delarey, they say, has a high opinion of the London tailor's knack of rising to an emergency. The other day he donned a dress suit which had been made for him by a Strand tailor at eight hours notice. It is all very funny—this swift alternation from war to peace—there is nearly at touch of the grotesque in it. It was but the other day that the English soldiers were singing:

When I was young and had no sense,
I bought an old fiddle for eighteen pence,
And all tunes that I could play,
Were, Tommy look out for Delarey.
Chorus (con spirito).
So early in the morning,
So early in the morning,
So early in the morning, before the break of day

I see that there is talk, too, of de Wet's book on the war being soon put upon the English market. I fancy that it will be a very dull one. The men who do and the men who write are in such very different categories. And war-books have been already done to death. However, his book may possibly be an exception here, as it certainly will be in America, to the general rule of stagnation. The English publisher is said to have been chosen, but his name is not yet announced. Dress suits at short notice, octave volumes to meet the autumn publishing boom—it is all strange when one thinks of the awful carnage without which neither Boer books nor Boer black coats would have caused a ripple of interest in London.

MR. HARE, Acting British Commissioner, in his annual report on Wei-hai-Wai, says: "It is not the present intention of his Majesty's Government to re-fortify the station, but to retain it as a flying naval base and as a depot drill ground and sanitorium for the China Squadron in North China."

ABSOLUTELY "THE BEST"

LOW PRICED WATCH IN THE MARKET.

THE MATCHLESS

KEYLESS LEVER WATCH.

Guaranteed for One Year.

In NICKEL SILVER CASE ..... Rs. 10-0
In OXYDISED STEEL CASE... ,, 12-8
In FINE SILVER CASE ..... ,, 17-8

10 per cent. discount allowed to purchaser of 6 watches in a lot.

OTHER CHEAP LINES:

THE EXCEL, Keyless Lever Watch, medium and large size, MADE ON THE ROSKOPF SYSTEM with and without a seconds hand. A very strong and lasting Watch.

In NICKEL SILVER CASE.....Rs. 12.

THE BERNA, Keyless Lever Watch, medium and small size, as supplied to several Indian Railway Companies, for use on their lines, in NICKEL SILVER CASE Rs. 15. Made also in Hunting and Half Hunting Cases, Nickel Silver and Fine Silver; for particulars refer to Price List.

ABOVE RATES ARE NET CASH TERMS OR BY V.-P. P.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY,

BOMBAY, 11, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA, 11, Dalhousie Square.

LIPTONS TEAS

were awarded the GOLD MEDAL at the PARIS EXHIBITION

obtainable from all dealers or from

D. C. OOMRIGAR
Abdul Rahman Street,

AND

D. H. HEERAJEE & SON,
A. Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

Full Nourishment. partly predigested. Sterilized.

Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.

IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

'GRAND PRIX," PARIS, 1900. The highest possible Award.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

"I Roughed It"

Many of us have to work hard all day long. We cannot care for ourselves as we would. No wonder our blood gets out of order, becomes thin and impure. This produces boils, eruptions, nervousness, indigestion, and great weakness.

We have this photograph and letter from Mr. John Hafner, of Wagga Wagga, New South Wales. Read carefully what he says:

"I have roughed it a great deal, mining, working in storms, exposed to the heat, and have often had poor food. My blood frequently becomes impure and I have eruptions, boils, and become generally run down. But Ayer's Sarsaparilla takes hold of me every time, makes my blood pure and builds me right up."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation "Sarsaparillas." Be sure you get Ayer's.

Take Ayer's Pills with the Sarsaparilla. They aid in purifying the blood; and they cure constipation and biliousness.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Wholesale Agents:—KEMP & Co., Ltd BOMBAY.

MINERAL WATE .

TRADE REQUISITES.

IMPORTERS of Sulphuric and other Acids, Codd's patent glass ball Bottles, Essential Oils, and Soluble Fruit Essences of eminent manufacturers, and machineries with parts thereof, and every article connected with Ærated water factory; also

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR SACCHARIN

Refined, 550 times sweeter than Sugar.

Retail price Rs. 10 per lb. Special terms to large buyers

BEST INDIAN CARPETS AT MODERATE PRICES

CURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.

General Merchants and Commission Agent

No. 104, Bhoosari Moholla, BOMBAY.

Distinguished everywhere for its delicate flavour and superior quality. Specially valuable to the nervous and dyspeptic.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

Sold only in ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

EDWARDS'

HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER & RESTORER

The Very Finest Dressing. Specially Prepared and Delicately Perfumed.

A LUXURY AND A NECESSITY TO EVERY MODERN TOILET.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

1/-, 2/6 and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per Bottle of Druggists &c., all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

INVALUABLE IN HOT CLIMATES.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC

PRICKLY-HEAT SOAP.

Contains 10% Pure Carbolic Acid.

A luxury for the Bath and Toilet, and most beneficial in cases of Prickly-Heat, Rash, Sunburn and Skin Irritation generally.

Sold in Tablets and Bars.

DISINFECTING POWDER.

Contains 15% Calvert's No. 5 Carbolic, thus forming a safe, cheap and reliable Disinfectant for the household, which should be used regularly to prevent Infection and Epidemics.

Sold in ½ lb., 1 lb., and 2 lb. Dredgers.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

MOIR'S SEVILLE ORANGE MARMALADE

In 1 lb. Round Flat Tins.

Manufacturers:

JOHN MOIR & SON, LIMITED,

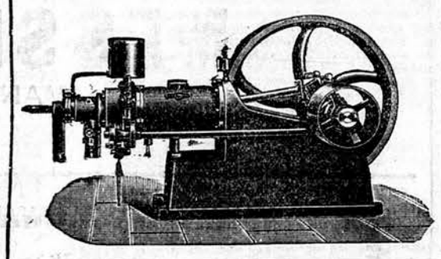
LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.

Head Office:—9 and 10, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.

Purveyors by Special Appointment to His Majesty The King.

OIL ENGINES.

Simple. Reliable. Economical.



Suitable for all Driving purposes and specially constructed

for the Eastern Market.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

Full Particulars on applicatio to

C. F. WILSON & Co.,
ENGINEERS,
Aberdeen, SCOTLAND.

THE "ARCTIC" PATENT DRY COLD AIR REFRIGERATING MACHINE.

NO CHEMICALS USED—AIR ONLY.

COPYRIGHT. PATENTED IN ALL COUNTRIES.

THIS MACHINE USES ONLY AIR AND WATER, AND THE TEMPERATURE MAKES NO APPRECIABLE DIFFERENCE TO THE RESULTS OBTAINED.

THE WATER IS RETURNED TO A TANK FOR RE-USE.

This illustration shows our smallest size Machine cooling a Cold Chamber 8 ft. by 7 ft. The cost of complete installation under £300.

MADE IN ALL SIZES.

PERFECTLY DRY COLD ROOMS & CONTENTS. No danger. No skilled attention required. Can be driven by ANY form of POWER. Cold Rooms can be built by Local Labour, we supply plans free.

Write for full particulars to:—

T. & W. COLE, LTD., PATENTEES & SOLE MAKERS.
PARK ROAD IRONWORKS,
BURDETT ROAD, LONDON, E., ENGLAND.

'DARTRING'

'LANOLINE'

'DARTRING' BRAND

Natural Toilet Preparations.

THE 'Dartring' BRAND appears upon all the original genuine 'Lanoline' Preparations.

'DARTRING' TOILET 'LANOLINE' in small and large collapsible tubes. Makes rough skins smooth and protects delicate complexions from the effects of wind and sun.

'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE' TOILET SOAP is unequalled for cleansing and keeping the skin supple. It never irritates.

Wholesale: 67, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE A SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING AN IMPROVED Preparation of their CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "La-rola" IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay

NOTICES.

T. S. BENNETT & CO.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.

Medows Street, Bombay.

Preserve Your Sight

By using perfect American Pebble Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, &c.

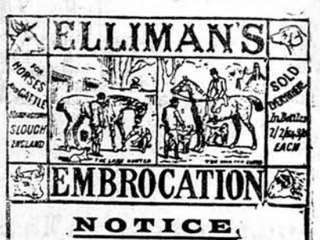
UNEQUAL VISION.

ABOUT eighty persons out of each Hundred have some difference of Focus between the two eyes and yet the majority are content to wear Spectacles made with both lenses alike; the result is continual straining and impairment of the Vision. For the Eyes to be used healthily, each Eye should be suited separately. This method is always practised by T. S. Bennett & Co., Ophthalmic Opticians, Medows Street, Bombay, (see their Pamphlet, "Defects of Sight"), where they may be consulted personally, or by letter, Free of Charge, respecting Spectacles for all forms of defective Vision.

Illustrated Price List and our Pamphlet Defect of Sight, free on application.

No Stable is complete without

ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION



NOTICE.

THE ELLIMAN FIRST AID BOOK.

HORSES, DOGS, BIRDS, CATTLE.

A BAD UNSOUND HORSE.

170 Pages Illustrated.

Sent for 1/- in stamps, or upon receipt of the label from a bottle of 2s., 2s. 6d., or 3s. 6d. Elliman's Royal Embrocation.

Address: ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., Slough, England.

RUBBING EASES PAIN.

By instinct the hand flies to the part hurt, but to eliminate Aches and Pains a safe stimulating medium or lubricant is necessary, and its physical condition should facilitate the process of rubbing. Such is

ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION.

Elliman's for Rheumatism, Lumbago,
Elliman's ,, Sprains, Bruises,
Elliman's ,, Fresh Cuts,
Elliman's ,, Sore Throat from Cold,
Elliman's ,, Cold at the Chest,
Elliman's ,, Neuralgia from Cold,
Elliman's ,, Chilblains before Broken,
Elliman's ,, Corns when Painful,
Elliman's ,, Cramp, Stiffness,
Elliman's ,, Soreness of the Limbs
Elliman's after Cycling, Foot-
Elliman's ball, Rowing, &c.

Bottles, 8½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.

Elliman, Sons & Co., Slough, England.

CELEBRATED.

"LYNX"

POCKET FIELD GLASSES.

Rs. 25.

WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4½ inches by 2¾ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.

HEAD OFFICES:

67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.

Generic List of Scientific Instruments free on application.

A Startling Revelation

People who have battled for years against the tortures of Rheumatism, and have spent fortunes in a vain effort to find relief may be glad to hear that a remedy has been introduced which has effected thousands of wonderful cures in long standing cases of this dire disease. It is the remedy for so-called hopeless cases. Rheumatism of a duration of over 20 years has yielded to its influence.

Mr. H. E. Wood, Seventh Avenue, New York, writes:—"For the past 5 years I have been laid up totally lame from Rheumatism, and suffered the most excruciating pain; all medical aid was unavailing. Two boxes of Little's Oriental Balm cured me completely." Sold at 1s. 9d. per box. Of all chemists.

TORPID LIVER

A friend gave me a bottle of Nature's Herbal Extract and said that he would guarantee it to act on the liver. Somewhat sceptical, I experimented with the remedy, and to my grateful surprise found it entirely efficacious. Whenever I get a "touch" of the liver, I now know what to take.

N. SYDNEY, New Haven, Conn.

NATURE'S HERBAL EXTRACT

THE CONCENTRATED JUICES OF NATURES REMEDIES ROOTS HERBS

CURES DYSPEPSIA

Sold at 2/3 per bottle. Of all chemists.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

TH VAFIADIS & Co.'s
HIGH CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS & MESSES THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.

Guaranteed Fresh Consignments by P. and O.'s Mail.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.

Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.

Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES.

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust: the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

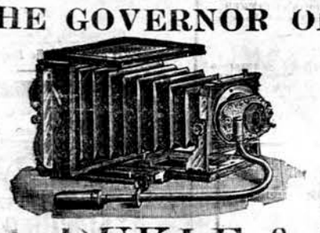
Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:— It is a safe and immediate remedy. P J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying mam's Gold Drops

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr. H. J. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

BY APPOINTMENT.
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.



D. M. DUKLE & Co.,
PHOTO DEALERS,
Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD AND TRAVELLING TRUNK OUGHT TO CONTAIN A BOTTLE OF
ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'
A Simple Remedy for Preventing & Curing by Natural Means.

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, Constipation, Thirst, Skin Eruptions, Boils, Feverish Cold with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, Influenza, Throat Affections, and Fevers of all kinds.

SMALLPOX, SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease. "I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During this time I have not been ill for a single day, and this I attribute to the use of Eno's 'Fruit Salt,' which has **kept my blood in a pure state.** I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. Its **value** as a **means** of **health cannot** be **overestimated.**"—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (*Qualified*).

THE EFFECT OF ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' ON A DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS, AND FEVERISH CONDITION IS SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. IT IS, IN FACT, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, AND AN UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—*See capsule, marked* ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' *Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

HALL MARKED STERLING SILVER
PRIZE CUPS, BOWLS AND CHALLENGE SHIELDS FOR

Polo, Golf, Cricket, Football, Hockey, Rowing, Swimming, Shooting, &c. Any Design made to special order.

Prize Cup, height with plinth 12 inches, width of bowl 4½ inches, Rs. 112.

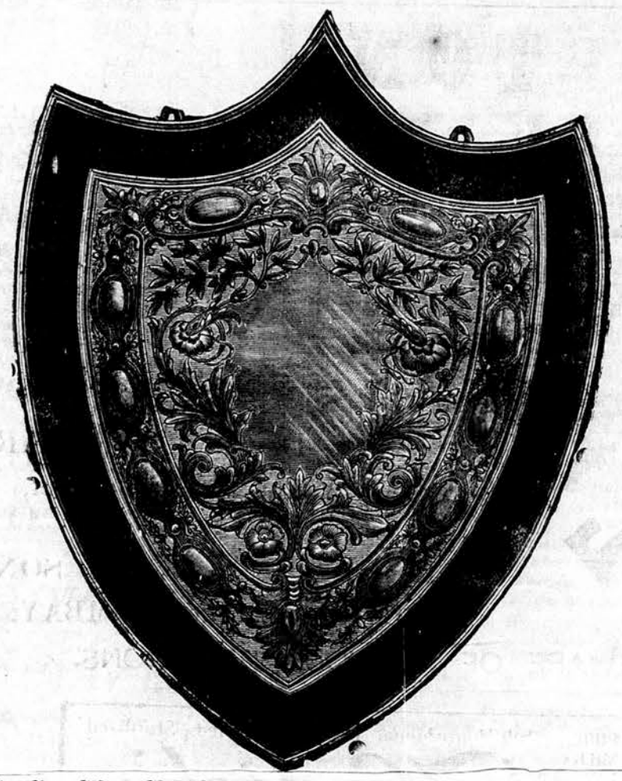
Prize Cup, height with plinth 11½ inches, Rs. 68.

Prize Cup, height with plinth 9½ inches, Rs. 57.

Prize Cup, height with plinth 11¼ inches, Rs. 100.

Prize Cup, height with plinth 13½ inches, width of bowl 4½ inches, Rs. 133.

Silver Bowl, with plinth 12½ inches, width of bowl 10 inches, Rs. 416.



Sterling Silver Shield, 23½ ins. by 17 in. on Ebonised Back with Silver Edging, Rs 550.

Sterling Silver Hall Marked Presentation Bowl, 9 ins. Rs. 450.

Hall Marked Challenge Cup, height 17 inches, Rs. 600.

Designs for Special Shields sent on application.

Sterling Silver Hall Marked Presentation Bowl, 12 ins., Rs. 450.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PEARS
Soapmakers by Royal Warrants
To
Their Majesties
The King and Queen.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.
BY SPECIAL WARRANT HIS MAJESTY
PURVEYORS TO THE KING.
CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES

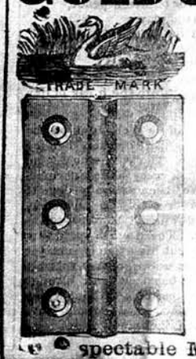
RIGAUD'S WHITE VIOLET EXTRACT

This delicate perfume is persistent as an EXTRACT for the Handkerchief. The Soap and Toilet Powder are adopted by refined society.

RIGAUD et Cie PERFUMERS PARIS

Each bottle is equivalent to the perfume of 10,000 WHITE VIOLETS

GOLD & CO.'S



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON
HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable Merchants.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.; 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 69, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.; Paris; Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.